



THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

Vol. XVIII.

Five Cents a Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 28, 1917.

One Dollar a Year.

No. 52.

Candidates

Our highways are well plastered with announcements and our local papers show that there are a good many men who are willing to hold various offices in the gift of the people to be voted upon next fall.

There is a good deal in the talk of the "friends" of the various candidates which The Citizen considers altogether unworthy. No man ought to be elected to an office because he needs the salary or because he has done somebody a favor. There is only one reason for electing a man to office and that is that he will do the public more good in that office than any other man would do.

It is honorable for a man to seek an office but not to seek it in order that he may have the salary or the honor. The one honorable reason which a man may have for seeking an office is that he has an idea of ways in which he could benefit the public by holding that office.

The biggest thing that Grover Cleveland ever said was, "Public office is a public trust."

Don't sell your vote! Don't promise your vote!

Public Schools Will Begin

The summer term in a great many school districts will begin very soon.

This is one of the biggest things the government does for its citizens—it provides free schooling for all the children.

Now what shall we say of the fathers and mothers who keep their children from getting this great benefit?

It seems to be the fact that a good many parents simply do not think about what their children are losing by staying out of school. Your children can only be children once. That seven-year-old boy will never be seven years old again and there are certain things that he ought to learn when he is seven years old. That nine-year-old girl will be ten next year and she will be an inferior ten-year-old if she does not learn while she is nine years old the things that a nine-year-old ought to learn.

Every father and mother should lay their plans right now so that all the children of school age shall be on hand with well filled dinner pails and necessary books from the first day of school to the last.

The Call of the Cross

Sermon by Dr. B. H. Roberts in the Union Church of Berea, Sunday, June 23, 1917.

A full church listened with close attention on Sunday to the sermon by the pastor on his return, the first of the Summer Services from the text:

"If any man will come after me, let him take up his cross and follow me." Math. 16:24. The sermon in part was as follows:

The high call of the cross challenges the highest in man. In this summons Christ reveals possibilities in man hitherto little suspected, or realized. He who made man, knew what was in man, what man could become, and do, when in touch with God and with the moral dynamic of an indwelling Christ.

The call of the cross is written large on the pages of history by the Crusaders, who from 1078 to 1270 with heroism and denial attempted the conquering of the Holy Land from the Saracens. These Crusaders left monuments in stone in London in the Temple Church where in the stately pile hang the banners of Knights whose effigies in marble are beneath. Here in high backed, carved oaken pews men worship today as did the Knights of old, in the stately service of the English Church. From the Temple fin has come an array of strong legal talent that has helped shape

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A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE

Doctor Robertson

Under the hypocritical pretense of a defensive war the German government is waging a war of aggression and conquest. There should be no failure to understand this. The German people, muzzled as they are, are beginning to see it themselves. Men who are trained to examine evidence, impartially, have declared this to be true, many times.

Germany wishes to dominate Europe. She wishes to gain control of the great valleys of the Rhine

and the Danube whether the other peoples and nations in that region wish it or not. This has been her long cherished plan, and she has set out in her thorough way to make it a reality. Her central position in Europe is favorable for her plan and already she has done much to bring it about.

With Europe under her control she would seek to extend her colonial empire to the remotest ends of the earth in order to secure industrial control of the world. This is a great ambition, but one that the

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No one will want to be elsewhere than at Berea on the Fourth. Read page two of this issue; then bring the family and take a day off.

Dr. Roberts' sermon on this page will give you good thoughts for many days if you do your part and read it.

Have you thought of a substitute for tin cans? Read the article in the Home Department.

Professor Robertson's articles from week to week are attracting attention and causing no little comment; read on this page "A Distinction with a Difference."

You will be interested in the young folks to the extent of "marrying off." A number of such are found in this issue.

Whenever you have a chance to subscribe for The Citizen do it and be like the hundreds of wise folk who have and are glad.

IN OUR OWN STATE

A big military celebration, centering about the First Kentucky Regiment, is being planned by the Board of Trade Committee on Military Affairs of Louisville, at the fairgrounds July 4.

All Kentucky guardsmen are expected to be assembled at Camp Stanley, Lexington, in the near future. A Quartermaster has been selected for the camp.

The personnel of boards named throughout the State to pass upon claims of exemption from the army draft was made known Monday by Gov. Stanley.

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved an increase of 15 cents a ton in freight rates on bituminous coal from Kentucky and other states to points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio.

Louisville business men at a mass meeting at noon Monday at Keith's Theatre, pledged within ten minutes, \$41,415 to the fund of \$243,000 required to pay expenses preliminary to the location of the Army Camp in that city. An aggressive campaign will be conducted to raise the \$97,527 more needed to complete the fund.

Millers of Central Kentucky, in session at Lexington, sent to President Wilson Thursday a telegram in which they urged immediate action on pending food control measures, asserting that the wheat market situation in this State was extremely critical, and that unless action looking to relief is taken without delay milling and dependent industries will suffer immeasurably.

Second Kentucky Regiment Receive Pay

The biggest bunch of happy people in Winchester were the members of the Second Kentucky Regiment when they received their month's pay Friday morning.

It was almost impossible for non-coms to keep order in the ranks when the men were marching up to the pay master's tent to receive their bit. The pay master was a little ahead of schedule. Approximately \$6,000 was distributed among the guards.

Gas Well in Perry

Traveling men from Eastern Kentucky report a good gas well with a good flow at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, about two miles east of Hazard. The names of the operators drilling the well could not be learned but the well is said to be of such sufficient flow that it was piped to shops and the furnaces and all the fires are being run from the same.

Dragged to his Death by Mule

About six miles east of Richmond, Kint Grant, a fourteen-year-old boy, was killed by a frightened and runaway mule. The youth had been plowing corn with a pair of three-year-old mules. When the noon hour arrived he unhitched the mules from the cultivator, climbed on one of them, and was going to ride to the home of Mr. Cox, a half mile distant. A small boy who was with him handed him up a sack of feed for the mules, which frightened the animal and Grant was thrown off. The boy's foot was caught in the trace chain which held him fast. The mule ran fully half a mile dragging the boy over stony ground. He died two hours after the horrible accident, never regaining consciousness.

Negro Demands Salute and Is Severely Beaten

A fight occurred at the carnival grounds in Winchester when a negro, George Wood, demanded a salute from several soldiers of the Second Kentucky Regiment. He got his "salute" all right, and is slowly recovering from the effects. When the negro's demand for a salute was resented he drew a knife and slashed one of the soldiers on the arm, it is said. Immediately a dozen fists were pummeling the negro, who dropped his knife and fell to the ground. The soldiers then carried him off to jail.

Would Entertain Boys from Kentucky in Camp

Kentuckians who are now living in Indianapolis gathered for a spe-

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U. S. NEWS

Indictments against 134 alleged participants in the anti-draft demonstration at Rockford, Ill., June 5, were returned at Freeport, Ill., Monday in the Federal Court.

No More Returns of Stale Bread

More than 22,000 bakers throughout the country have agreed with the commercial economy board to begin on July 10 to refuse returns of stale bread from dealers. By thus compelling housewives to order for their needs, and dealers to confine supplies to actual demand, enough waste will be eliminated to feed 200,000 persons besides releasing many employes for other necessary work.

QUICK ACTION ON FOOD BILL SEEN

Senate Expected to Act Within Ten Days.

CONTROL PROVIDED FOR

Administration Measure Will Put a Stop to Speculation on Necessaries—Enactment Expected in Time to Deal With This Year's Crops.

Washington, June 26.—With the formal transfer from the house to the senate of the administration food control bill, with its new and drastic prohibition feature added in the house, was accompanied by general prediction that the legislation would be passed by the senate within ten days, and finally enacted in time to deal with this season's crops.

While debate on the Chamberlain draft of the bill continued on the floor of the senate, the measure, as it passed the house, was referred to the agriculture committee. A subcommittee has already begun its consideration and a report to the senate is expected tomorrow.

Material changes, which the administration leaders have agreed to accept and which the subcommittee may adopt, are expected to allow opposition to a large degree. These amendments propose:

Extension of government control over food, feed and fuels as provided in the Lever bill to many other basic articles, including iron and steel and their products, oil, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, platinum, farm implements, fertilizers and binding twine. Elimination of the provision for regulation of consumption to insure that the food administrator shall not regulate individual rationing; inclusion of a new section to insure that control of the farmer's production or storage of his own products can not be attempted, and an addition to the licensing section to make clear that the charges to be fixed shall relate to storage and other middlemen's handling.

Aside from difficulties ahead over prohibition, opponents of the bill promise to continue their fight on the licensing plan, minimum price fixing, the provision for government purchase of foodstuffs, the section authorizing the president to commandeer factories and other plants and mines. Majority and minority committee reports are looked for.

On the house amendment prohibiting further manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicants of any kind a majority of the committee is said to favor a substitute along similarly drastic lines. The fight will center upon effort to permit manufacture of malt liquors and wines. The question of revenue loss from prohibition of liquor promises to be prominent.

SENDS U-BOAT TO BOTTOM

British Steamer Fires Shell Into German Submarine.

An Atlantic Port, June 26.—Members of the crew of a British steamer which has arrived here reported having sunk an attacking German submarine. The British vessel sent a shell into the U-boat's magazine, causing an explosion which parted the underwater boat about midships. Each end sank separately. The British steamer was uninjured.

The submarine was five miles distant and running away after having attacked the Britisher nearly 400 miles off the coast of Ireland.

May Ask Removal of Tax. Washington, June 26.—It is announced that diplomatic exchanges with Mexico over the new export taxes on crude oil had not reached a point where a modification of the new tax had been asked, but that such a move was being considered.

BRITISH TIGHTEN HOLD ON LENS

Raiders Storm Mile of Trenches Near Town.

PRELUDE TO SMASHING BLOW

French Re-Establish in Its Entirety Its Line in the Vauxaillon Area. Dented by Crown Prince's Forces—Five German Planes Wrecked.

London, June 26.—All along the British front raiding operations on an unusually extensive scale have served to weaken the morale of the German troops and also have resulted in considerable losses to the enemy. These operations are believed to be the prelude for another smashing blow by General Haig's troops.

Following the storming of 400 yards of front-line trenches in the western outskirts of Lens, British troops have followed up this attack on both banks of the Souchez, making substantial progress on a front of from one to one and one-half miles.

A raid attempted by the Germans south of Ypres was completely repulsed by machine gun fire. Sharp air fighting continued, five enemy machines being shot down by British planes and five more driven down out of control. General Haig has materially tightened his hold on Lens in the last few days and it appears that the mining capital of France will fall whenever the time for an assault is determined.

Artillery activity was marked all along the French line. The Germans dropped 1,200 shells into Rheims.

There was a momentary lull in the infantry activities on the Aisne front. The French have virtually succeeded in re-establishing in its entirety their line in the Vauxaillon area, dented by the crown prince's forces in a sudden drive on a narrow front last week. Further fighting is in prospect to the east of this sector in the skirmishing for position on the part of the two armies, each anxious to gain dominating points for either offensive or defensive purposes.

There has been no resumption of the Italian offensive in the Trentino region of the Austro-Italian theater, but on the Asiago plateau there has been considerable artillery activity, apparently with the Austrians the aggressors. To the northeast, the Austrians delivered an attack in the Cordevole valley at Mont Battass. The Italians not only stopped the attack, but themselves took the initiative and drove back the army, inflicting heavy casualties on him.

The disclosures of the retiring Austrian minister of defense, F. von Georgi, before a recharter committee, according to a report from Copenhagen, that three Bohemian regiments during the war had gone over to the enemy in a body and his statement that Czech prisoners of war had volunteered for service against Austria-Hungary in considerable numbers revealed only a part of the anti-Austrian demonstrations of Bohemian troops, who through long continued conflicts with the Germans for dominance in Bohemia have felt in a way more closely allied with the Russians than with Teuton-directed Austria.

It is a fact freely admitted in Austria-Hungary that from the beginning of the war Bohemians deserted en masse at every opportunity.

PLEA FOR QUIET FOURTH

Public Information Committee Urges Speech Making.

Washington, June 26.—A plea that Independence day be observed this year with a solemnity reflecting the sober determination "of a democracy at war for its ideals and its existence" was made in a statement issued here by the public information committee.

"Noise and useless illumination and unthinking celebration have no proper place in times such as these," says the statement. "Let there be a return to those ceremonies and addresses which prevailed in other days. Every organization should co-operate to make it such a celebration as will carry to every home and every element among our people the gravity of issues that strike to the very root of the nation born 147 years ago and dedicated to freedom."

Machine Guns Stop Riot.

London, June 26.—Machine guns were turned upon St. Paul rioters in Cork. It was reported in Dublin advices. One rioter was killed and another wounded. The rioters attacked the police with stones and clubs before the guns were brought into play.

Call on National Banks.

Washington, June 26.—The controller of the currency has issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Wednesday, June 20.

WORLD NEWS

Rains have interfered with the fighting during the past week on the French frontier of the war. French and English troops, however, have resisted strong efforts of the Germans to regain positions taken and there are some signs that the Germans are planning to make another backward move.

The international disturbances in Austria-Hungary grow greater. The prime minister has resigned and the successor appointed by Emperor Charles has been unable to form a Cabinet and asked to be relieved. The trouble has come about from the Polish delegates who have been pushing for an independent Poland, anti German in character. The Bohemians likewise are urging independence from Austria.

The Russians have once more begun fighting on the eastern frontier in Galicia and at other points. The new government is taking a stronger hand and making it treason to refuse to fight. The chairman of the Russian Commission now in Washington assures the United States that Russia will do her part.

It is reported that United States ships of war are cruising off the coast of Brazil and it is stated that our navy will "protect the seas around South America from German destroyers. Officers of American boats received a very cordial welcome in Rio Janeiro during the week.

Roumania has sent a commission to the United States and they have arrived at a Pacific coast port during the week. They are dressed in their native costume and are receiving a cordial welcome. They will go to Washington for a conference with our government officials and probably receive financial assistance, as well as encouragement and good will.

Admiral Sims has been placed in command of the United English and American fleet of destroyers off the coast of Ireland. It is suggested that this, in part, is due to the desire to impress Ireland with the genuine good will of England at the time of the meeting of the notable convention which will determine the future of that country. It will remove every possible idea of compulsion.

England has finally given to women the right to vote for members of parliament. The contest has been a long and somewhat bitter one. The age qualification, however, has been made higher than in the case of men, and has been fixed at thirty years.

A campaign to raise \$100,000,000 for the work of the Red Cross has been made the main feature of the war preparation in the United States. The amount has been apportioned out to the different states and counties and the prospects are that more than the desired sum will be raised. Steps are being taken in Europe to unify all relief work under the Red Cross in the future.

The bill for food control has been under discussion during the week in the lower house of Congress. The opposition decreased as the plan became better understood, and it finally passed with an overwhelming majority. The clause which seeks to prevent the use of any grain for the purpose of making beer or whisky was incorporated as a part of the bill. It is now before the Senate.

MOBILIZATION OF UNITED STATES

ON A SCALE UNDREAMED OF BEFORE—BUSINESS AND LABOR IN COMMON MOVEMENT

Of Preparedness, Defense Council Report Shows—Millions of Dollars Are Saved in Contracts—Inventory of Factories Has Been Completed.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—Mobilization of the nation's resources on a scale undreamed of before. (Continued on Page Five)

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1917

THE UNION OF LAKES,
THE UNION OF LANDS,
THE UNION OF STATES
NONE CAN SEVER!

THE UNION OF HEARTS,
THE UNION OF HANDS,
AND THE FLAG OF THE
UNION FOREVER!

Fine PROGRAM

Begins at 9:00 a.m.

Col. Wesley Frost
WILL SPEAK

CHIMES
and other Music
Great Street Parade

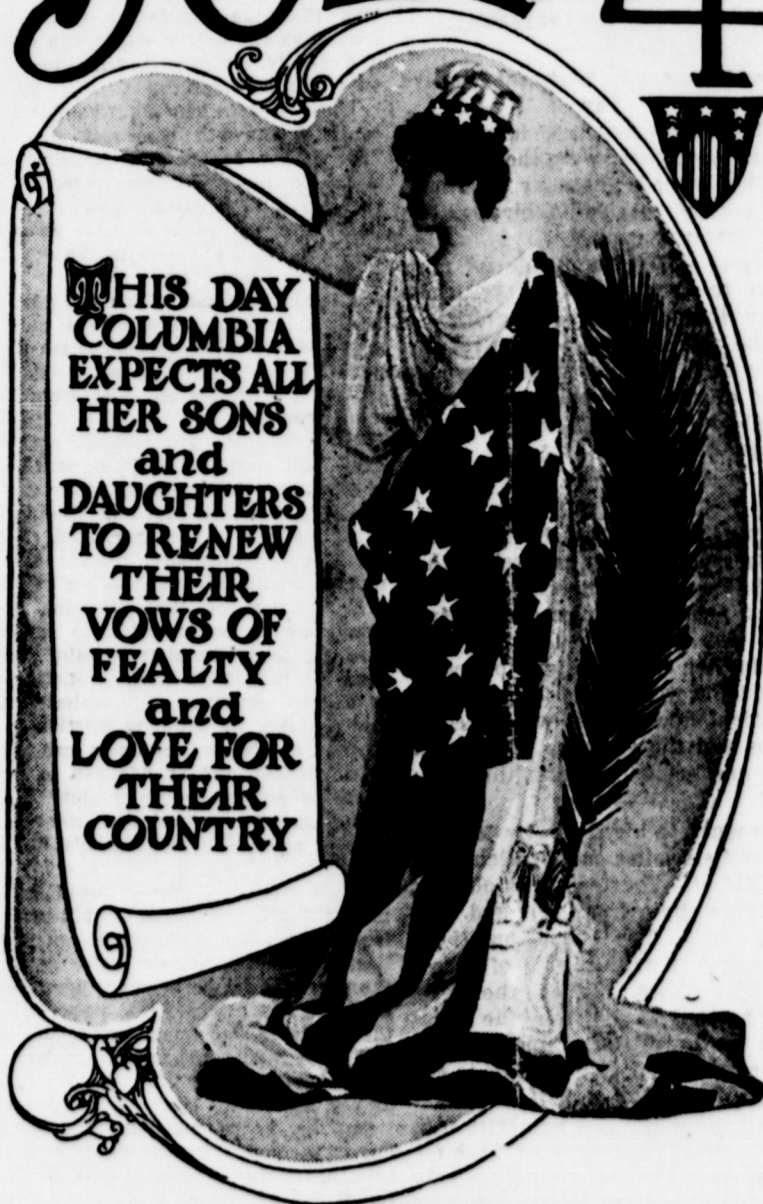
REFRESHMENTS
Served by the
RED CROSS

Thousands of People
Will Be In
Berea

Make It A
FIELD DAY
FOR
Patriotism

COME To BEREA

JULY 4



Patriotic Addresses
by
PROFESSOR DODGE
and
PROFESSOR ROBERTSON

John Miller's
BOY SCOUTS
WILL PERFORM

Fun
For the Boys and
Girls
HURRAH!

A. Pruitte Smith's
CALITHUMPIAN
BAND
WILL PLAY

Boys and Girls
Bring Every-
thing That
Will Make a
Noise.

"Ted"
The Live Bear
Will climb a tree and do
other stunts

COMMITTEES

General committee of arrange-
ments: LeVant Dodge, Howard Hud-
son and A. W. Hamilton.

Special committees: Publicity,
J. W. Herndon, C. H. Wertenberger,
A. F. Scruggs, Miles E. Marsh, and
Wm. Jesse Baird.

Finance and Grounds: Howard
Hudson, Thos. J. Osborne, and R. H.
Chrisman.

Law and Order: John L. Gay, An-
drew Isaacs, and L. A. Watkins.
Speakers and Literary Program:
LeVant Dodge, E. B. English, and
M. E. Vaughn.

Booths and Refreshments: Mrs.
Martha Early, Mrs. G. E. Porter, Mrs.
Lou Wyatt, Mrs. Margaret Cornelius,
Mrs. Laura Chrisman.

Music: Geo. H. Felton, Geo. G. Dick,
and C. M. Canfield.

Parade: John Miller, John F.
Smith, and A. Pruitte Smith.

The Red Cross Organization will
have exclusive charge of refresh-
ments. Any surplus above meeting
the general expenses, will go to the
Red Cross fund. All are urged to
buy dinners and lunches of them.
Further particulars will be given
later.



The Wanderer

Novelized by William A. Page
From Maurice V. Samuels'
Great Biblical Drama of the
Prodigal Son, Presented
at the Manhattan Opera
House, New York

Copyright, 1917, by William Elliott,
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest.

CHAPTER X. "False Dice."

PHARIS, the sea captain, reclining upon cushions, with Tisha on one side and Sionia, the blond houri who had fascinated him, on the other, summoned Sadyk, the jeweler. Pharos bought with a liberal hand, decking each of the girls with bracelets and anklets of gold and large gold rings, while his slaves with the treasure chest paid out many golden shekels to the overjoyed Sadyk.

"Let this girl have whatever pleases her," ordered Pharos finally as Sadyk held up the glittering golden necklace on his hand and dangled it before the avaricious eyes of Tisha. The girl clasped her hands and gave a cry of joy.

Jether, watching furtively at this display and, mad with jealousy and rage, rushed forward just as Tisha was about to place the necklace upon her shoulders. He grabbed the bauble roughly from the old jeweler and turned defiantly toward the sea captain.

"I have bought this necklace!" he cried loudly.

"Aye, at a thousand shekels," agreed Sadyk humbly. "But thou hast not yet paid for it."

"Wait but a moment for thy money," commanded Jether as he placed the necklace around the neck of the girl. Tisha, who did not yet suspect that Jether's gold had vanished, gave a pleased cry and involuntarily threw her arms around the neck of the boy.

"My Jether!" she whispered. "Thou dost love me after all."

Sadyk, the jeweler, coughed nervously.

"I will bring thee thy money in a moment," said Jether madly and turned toward the house. Servants of Nadina had already brought out a table, and Put, with several others, was dining. As Jether approached him Hadramut, the Arabian, had just won 2,000 shekels from Put and roughly demanded the money, which Put reluctantly paid over. Suddenly Jether noticed that Nadina was close by his side and that she was trying to hand him something unobserved.

"The dice," she whispered. "Thou canst not lose."

Jether felt his fingers close over the two small squares of ivory. He clutched them nervously. He pushed his way through the throng. This time Hadramut and Put threw again, and once more Hadramut won a thousand shekels.

The game seemed so easy. Jether hesitated, overcome by a nameless fear. He shook and trembled as though chilled. Suddenly a laughing cry from Tisha as she returned to the arms of the sea captain made him intoxicated with jealousy. He pushed his way through the throng.

"I will cast dice with thee," he said unsteadily. Tola and Nadina exchanged glances and nodded, while Merbel, who but a moment ago had refused to lend Jether a single shekel, looked at the boy in surprise, wondering where he had secured money with which to gamble.

"Ah, Jether, throw thou," cried Put gladly, for he liked Jether, "for a thousand shekels."

"For a thousand shekels, aye. But throw thou first," replied Jether. "I have drunk much, and my hand is unsteady."

Put laughed, picked up the dice and threw them. The two squares of ivory rolled over and over and settled on their sides.

"Seven," he cried, annoyed.

Jether picked up the two dice. He drew back as if to adjust his robe. He held his hands out of sight behind the cloth for a moment and changed the dice. He threw.

"Twelve," he cried.

A cry of surprise at Jether's lucky throw came from all.

"Thy money," demanded Jether nervously.

"Nay, thou shalt not quit a winner. Two thousand shekels," insisted Put. Jether picked up the two dice, quickly exchanged them for the honest ones and tossed the ivory squares to his friend Put.

"Two thousand shekels. Throw thou," he said huskily.

Put tossed the dice upon the table. "Nine," he cried.

Jether again picked up the dice, made the same substitution and threw the false dice upon the board. Once more there was a murmur of surprise over the result.

"Twelve," spoke Jether exultantly. "Thy money."

"Nay, let us again double the stakes," cried Put, half angrily at the turn of fortune. "Four thousand shekels I will make it."

"Agreed," replied Jether. "Four thousand shekels."

He was about to throw with the false dice when he felt his arm gripped as in a vise. He turned. Merbel, the false friend who had intended to borrow and had put it off until too late,

held his arm and seized the dice from his nerveless fingers.

"One moment, friends," he cried. "Wait and see. Look!"

He tossed the dice upon the table. "Twelve," he said sternly, looking at Jether, who hung his head in shame as he felt the inevitable exposure. "Again it is twelve—once more twelve. Thou wilt find it is always twelve."

Slowly Put reached across the table. He picked up the false dice and threw. "Twelve," he whispered in surprise.

Again he tried. "Twelve, always twelve."

The men drew aside from Jether, leaving him as one stricken with the plague.

"A cheat!" cried Merbel. "Thou wouldst cheat my good friend Put! I split upon thee," he added contemptuously.

Put leaned across the table in amazement, unable to realize that Jether, the wealthy spendthrift Jether, could really be a common cheat and play with false dice.

"I always liked thee, Jether. What hast thou to say?" he asked.

Jether, without a word, let his head fall forward upon his breast. His humiliation was complete. Nadina and Tola meanwhile were whispering together. Tola turned to the little group and said:

"Witness, my friends. I brought this man to you thinking him honest. I am hurt and grieved to learn he is a cheat."

"We blame thee not," answered Merbel. "We trusted him no less. I'll call the guard and have him thrown into prison."

"Nay; wait," commanded Put. "Proclaim him in the public market place and it will reach my father's ears that I was dining."

Hadramut, the Arab horse dealer, and Merbel conferred together. They agreed it was best simply to warn their friends against Jether and not to denounce him publicly to the guard. But Parsodias, the Mede, hearing of the affair, came to Jether fiercely, crying:

"So then thou art a cheat? And I did believe that didst kill a lion with thy knife, on foot, single handed. Methinks thou art also a liar and should be punished for thy misdeeds."

With that Parsodias drew his jeweled sword and made as if to finish the affair on the spot had not Tisha, hearing the quarrel, thrown herself in front of him and bade the fierce Mede hold his sword. The others crowded around Parsodias and sought to restrain him, fearing that the guard might be called, bringing disgrace upon the house of Nadina.

"Kill him not here within my mother's house!" cried Tisha, sheltering Jether, the lad's head a maelstrom of madness as he dimly comprehended his disgrace through the fumes of wine. And as he gazed appealingly toward Tisha the siren turned and said contemptuously:

"Thou fool, do not think I bid him spare thy life for any love I bear thee. Thou country fool, thou didst come here and make pretense of wealth and many friends, didst claim me as thy

handmaiden, and now when thy gold is gone thou wouldst cheat at dice to win my love through buying this!"

She tore the necklace from around her throat and cast it scornfully upon the ground, while the watchful Sadyk groveled on hands and knees to pick it up and see that no beads were missing, while Jether, shamed and humiliated, sank upon his knees beside the dice table and sobbed as though he were back at Hebron, kneeling at his mother's feet.

Tisha, with a sardonic shriek of laughter, rushed to Jether, leaned across the dice table and plunged her fingers through his hair, forcing him to look up into her beautiful and mocking face, while Pharos, the sea captain, and the others crowded round.

"How many here now will claim thee as a friend," she cried—"thou who didst think to win my love by robbery of thy friends, thou who for a kiss I gave in sport hath done dishonor to thy father's God? Oh, it was sport, rare sport, to see thee lay thy heart in the dust before me and to see

thee beg for what bolder men would take!"

She threw a triumphant and loving glance at the giant sea captain.

"Now back to thy dogs and sheep!" she added shrilly. "But first take thy last look on Tisha"—she leered, leaning over to him—"and take Tisha's last kiss!"

With a cry of rage Jether sprang to his feet and would have struck her as the temptress thrust her saucy face toward him, but she was too quick and agile. In an instant she was covered between the sheltering arms of the giant sea captain.

Haggai, the Judean, strode forward. "What meanest thou when thou sayest Jether hath done dishonor to his father's God?" he demanded.

Tisha faced him defiantly.

"Know then all of ye!" she cried. "For love of me Jether hath forever renounced the God of Israel!"

A murmur of horror and amazement swept through the crowd.

"And for love of me he hath sacrificed unto our gracious lady, the Babylonian Ishtar, and all for a kiss I gave in jest. Ha, ha, but it was sport, rare sport, to see this country fool crawl in the dust beneath my feet! But take me, Pharos, these people weary me. I long for other lands."

Haggai, the Judean, grasped Jether by the shoulder and spun him around. The boy, crushed, broken hearted, overcome by one disaster after another, could only look dumbly at the angry son of Judea.

"Tell her she lies!" thundered Haggai. "Tell her she lies!"

Jether hung his head in shame and did not reply.

"So then it is true, thou dog? I curse thee!" cried Haggai.

(To Be Continued)

THE CALL OF THE CROSS

(Continued from Page One)

England's policy thru the centuries.

The cross of Christ calls to new conceptions of life, of a life governed by ethical considerations, by God-like motives empowered by the Divine. Christ came to save life, not to destroy it. His life is focussed in the Cross where is found the climax of the God-like in the fulfillment of his own words, "I lay down my life."

The Cross shows the way to the higher life, to the reign of the law of love, to the overthrow of the reign of self. The Cross means service, not selfishness. It means a life for others that they may be better and live better. Out of this spirit spring schools, hospitals, benevolences, the care of the weak and the helpless, and all the regenerative forces of humanity.

In this year of unchivalrous, inhumane, warfare, this war of poison gasses, scorching the throat and lungs, this war of bombs dropped on defenseless homes, of ruthless attacks on hospital ships and defenseless towns, two agencies stand prominently before us that strengthen our faith in a sober humanity, not drunk with the lust of war and conquest. These agencies are the Y. M. C. A. Camps, serving the social needs of men, and the Red Cross activities caring for their bodies.

The Red Cross battles for life, not for death. It is fighting the battle for the humane in war.

In 1864, as the outcome of the convention held at Geneva, Switzerland, prompted by the horrible sufferings of 30,000 wounded men, French, Italians, and Russians, on the battlefield of Solferino, the Red Cross society, international in scope, was formed. By treaty, immunity was secured for medical and nursing services on battle fields and the sign of that immunity was to be the Red Cross. This great international society springs from that treaty. The Red Cross mobilizes the humanitarian sentiment and forces of the nation.

The official staff of the American Red Cross comprises men of national reputation with Woodrow Wilson as president and such men as ex-President Taft as co-workers.

The Nature of this War

What is the nature of the present struggle into which our country is reluctantly plunged after protests repeated and unheeded? It is a

struggle for the continuance of free government on the earth, it is a fight to the death between Autocracy, government by the few, and Democracy, government by the people.

Read the words of Bernhardi, staff officer and military advisor to Kaiser William and the German government. In his book, "Germany and the Next War," he says (p. 79):

"If we wish to compete with them we must not hold back in a hard struggle for the sovereignty of the world." (p. 104):

"We must now decide whether we wish to develop and maintain a world empire."

"World power or downfall will be our rallying cry." (p. 151).

Are we Americans ready to yield our freedom, bought on many a hard fought field, at untold expense of blood and treasure to German Imperialism at the mouth of German cannon? Shall the Stars and Stripes fall before the eagle of the Hohenzollerns? We are plunged into war for our national existence and preservation.

What Needs Confront Us?

The reports announce 45,000,000 casualties in this war. Of these, death claims 7,000,000. The total population of France is exceeded by the number of casualties. The seven million graves dug by the hand of war contain the population of a principality, equaling that of many states. The suffering attendant upon this carnage is incalculable.

Russia carried her wounded men in crates, each containing a man at full length. Two crates suspended, one on each side of a camel or a horse, each step of which caused a twinge, a pang and a throb of agony. On the 1,000 mile battle front of Russia were only 6,000 ambulances, while 63,000 ambulances were not too many for the four hundred mile battle front of the allies in France.

The normal ratio is ten doctors for 1,000 soldiers; in France there is but one doctor for each thousand. The result is that exhaustion from over work has put the doctors in the first rank of fatalities which ranking at present is doctors, infantry artillery, and air service. One undermanned hospital in France has this meagre staff to care for forty beds. One nurse, one nurse's aid, and one three fingered orderly. The need is as great as the one-third of our population was trampled under foot by war, and one-seventh, 14,000,000, were to be maintained by charity.

What the Red Cross Purposes

First to concentrate under one organization the voluntary war relief agencies of our land. Forty-four base hospital units have already been organized and some of these are already abroad. These hospital units are located anywhere from 25 to 100 miles back of the firing line. A base hospital with the regulation buildings will occupy eleven acres and will care for 20,000 men. Each hospital has a staff of 25 surgeons, two dentists, 65 nurses, 150 orderlies and helpers, with a portable kitchen, an x-ray outfit, a laundry, a refrigerating plant, with ambulances and trucks.

The Red Cross will aid in making habitable regions laid waste by war in aiding to rebuild homes, supplying teams, tools, seed, and whatever is needed to bring the land back into cultivation. This phase of benevolent work has been pushed with energy on the war-torn fields of France by the members of the Society of Friends in England and in America.

A commission of the most prominent men of our country recently landed in France to establish Red Cross agencies. One of the most important of these is the provision for our soldiers in France of a home to which he can come, exiled as he is by the vast extent of sea from his home in Kentucky, Kansas or Idaho. The French soldier and the English convalescent on furlough can get back home, not so the American boy.

The Government does not finance the Red Cross. Its funds are raised by subscriptions. Each person in the United States is asked for one dollar, \$100,000,000 in all. Voluntarily, it may be, otherwise by taxation, for the mothers of America demand that their sons who place youth, health, and a sound whole body on the altar of liberty be cared for. They must be. They will be. Your son and mine shot to pieces, torn and mangled by shrapnel and bomb, choking with thirst on the battle field swept by the machine guns, must be cared for. You, I, each of us, will do his part. Will we not? The indications are for a magnificent response exceeding the amount asked for.

The high call of the cross to noble, unselfish, pure living, self-denial, and service for others is a call to each of us. A call that we can and will meet by the empowering spirit of an indwelling Christ.

SAVE CHILDREN, RED CROSS PLEA

Little Ones and Women Made Sufferers in War.

SCENES BEHIND TRENCHES

Thousands of Homeless Right in War Zone, Many Actually in Zone of Fire. Almost Every Mile in One Section of France a Land of Desolation.

By E. A. MOREE,
Former Director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross.

It is not for the men in the trenches that I feel the greatest pity, much as their terrible and heroic suffering stirs my heart. I am moved most by the plight of those behind the lines and in the devastated territory, women, aged men and little children, left in cold blood unprotected and dying by the hundreds of thousands from exposure and starvation.

Mrs. William R. Draper, the tireless vice president of the New York county chapter of the Red Cross, made this reply to my request that she tell me something of what seemed to her the most interesting phase of Red Cross work at present.

"It's comparatively easy," she said, "for a well fed man to face swift death in the excitement of battle. It's another matter for the mother who lies on the sidewalk of a wrecked and deserted village, her starving children around her, and watches an agonizing death approach by inches. So much for sentimental pity! But that should not be the main motive. We must be

supremely practical. The future welfare of these warring peoples depends on our giving prompt aid to these children and their mothers. We must do it, and we must do it right."

"I suppose I feel this phase of the need more keenly because of the many friends I have scattered through Europe. They are constantly writing me graphic letters describing the needs of those people and begging us to do something for them."

I happened to know something of the effect of these letters judiciously passed around by Mrs. Draper among her many wealthy friends in this country. Through these indirect appeals Mrs. Draper has been able to turn over to Red Cross headquarters many large gifts of money and countless supplies.

For instance, a group of five of her Brooklyn friends have given her the privilege of spending \$20,000 a year for this work, besides hundreds of thousands of dozens of pairs of the best socks that can be purchased.

"Here's a letter from a friend in Serbia, the little country we're so likely to overlook in our earnestness about France and Belgium," she went on. "Their army has no reserves. Last fall at Monastir the same men fought for one hundred consecutive days without relief. They were most meagerly clothed and fed, and, hardest of all, not one of them knew whether his wife and children were alive or, if living, where they were. Thousands upon thousands of peasant women and children in Serbia have no source of food and clothing but the army and the Red Cross."

"Thousands of these sufferers live right in the war zone, many of them actually in the zone of fire. The army has done its best to help them, but the army has only bread and meat to give, and a little of that. The individuals and scattering relief agencies that are seeking to help are almost hopelessly handicapped by lack of materials, workers or transportation. One of the most useful things we can do is to send automobiles to the Red Cross workers in Serbia."

The following extract from this letter summarized the needs:

The big cry is for the women and children. Most of the children are little girls, so that means plain, simple, warm garments which can be worn by peasants who have been used to wearing heavy home-spuns. The foods required are beans, tea, fruit, sugar, cocoa and condensed milk. Sweetened condensed milk is not desirable. The best tinned milk used on any of the fronts is just the straight tinned milk without either condensation or sweetening. It ought to be possible to send plenty of raisins and prunes from the United States. Those Serbian women and children have no fruit item in their diet, and they need it."

At the same time the letter told of some sadly misguided efforts of private individuals, such as sending pink silk lingerie to Macedonian peasant women. One box opened for distribution there contained five suits of men's full evening dress and three sets of false teeth.

Photo From Red Cross Magazine.
A RED CROSS BASE HOSPITAL.

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The Flag, God Bless It!

(By REAR ADMIRAL MEADE in the Independent in 1898.)

THE star spangled banner of the United States of America, may God bless it forever and forever!

Look at it as in the early sunlight it kisses the morning breeze with its beautiful folds, look at it and tell me if it be not the one true rallying mark for all honest hearts of whatever ancestry, creed or belief who own allegiance to this mighty republic!

Look at its beautiful colors as they gleam in the splendor of the rising sun, the white symbolic of purity and honor, the red typical of the blood which has been shed and which will continue to be freely shed in defense of the integrity and perpetuity of American institutions, and the blue, its shining silvery stars representing the great canopy of heaven, under which the soldier of the republic on the land toils on the weary march or bivouacs in the silence of the night, or the sailor on the broad expanse of the ocean keeps his weary watch and vigil, that the citizens of the republic may rest secure while "He who watches over his true Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps."

Loyalty to the colors! Loyalty to the flag of the nation! That is the creed of the American sailor and soldier and I hope and believe, the universal religion of the land.

And the nation will cease to be great should the evil day ever come when there are found dissenters to this creed.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We **SELL** Hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. Ad.

Rev. Thomas B. Roberts and John P. Green of Lexington were Berea visitors over Sunday.

Rev. A. W. Hamilton of the Methodist Church was in Lexington, Sunday, where he filled the pulpit at the Centenary Church.

Thomas L. Parker passed through Berea at the early part of the week en route to his home in Alexandria, O., where he will engage in a food-producing campaign during the summer.

C. D. Lakes of Richmond visited friends in Berea Sunday.

Miss Anna L. Smith, secretary to the President, who has been away for several weeks, has returned to Berea.

Miss Grace Chamberlin, of Granville, O., visited friends here last week.

Miss Verna Engle of the College Department, who has been assisting in the Library since Commencement, left for her home in McKee Saturday.

Doctor Smoot of Richmond was a business visitor here Thursday.

Miss Helen Tuttle of the College Department, who has been visiting friends near Berea since Commencement, left for her home in Ohio, Saturday.

Howard Clark and mother visited their brother and son, Dean F. O. Clark, during the early part of the week.

Mrs. Ruth Todd Coddington, of Roanoke, Va., was suddenly called to Berea Monday on account of the marriage of her sister, Miss Ethel Todd.

Dean and Mrs. Rumold, Mrs. Newcomer and daughter, Lillian, motored to Lexington Saturday, returning by way of Danville Sunday.

Do not forget the dedication of the Robinson Hospital to take place next Sunday afternoon.

Dean Marsh and son, Eugene, spent the greater part of last week at their farm in Clay County.

Jeter Riddle of the College Department, passed thru Berea Sunday en route from the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Blue Ridge to Detroit where he will work during the summer.

Everyone should be making plans for the celebration of the Fourth of July. There is no reason why Berea cannot have a splendid program to observe the anniversary of our country's birth.

The Union Meetings on Sunday nights are proving an inspiration to a number of people. But the Pavilion will hold twice as many. If you are not coming, you are missing something well worth while, and your vacant chair betrays you.

Miss Ethel Duncan has returned home from Winchester after spending several days with her sister, Mrs. Kearns.

Miss Emmaleen Kearns of Winchester is visiting among relatives and friends near Berea.

Miss Frances Porter of Lexington spent from Friday until Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Porter and family.

Mrs. Mollie Hubbard, who has been making her home with her sister, Mrs. James Anderson, on Forest street, left Sunday to make her home with her son, Wallace Rhodus, who lives in Urbana, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Wolf of Winchester have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Porter.

Miss Lennie Ledford is enjoying her vacation at Annnville.

Mrs. Buritt Van Winkle, who was in the hospital a short time, is home now. She is improving rapidly.

Several Berea people spent Sunday at Boonesboro.

Miss Lucy Hayes of Big Hill was in town Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore were the guests of L. A. Moore and family on Center street Sunday.

Harrell Van Winkle was quite sick the first of the week.

Mrs. June Armstrong, who has been ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joe Gilbert, is spending a few days on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker, with their daughter, Miss Sarah, and Hugh Parks, motored over to Cincinnati Sunday to spend the day with Lewis Parks.

Miss Mary Porter, who teaches in the Cincinnati schools, came Saturday for an extended visit with her parents.

Mrs. Pal Lewis who was on the sick list last week is feeling much better.

Miss E. K. Corwin, Mrs. Florence Ridgeway and Miss Bess Harrison attended the Library Association meeting held in Louisville.

The many friends of Miss Fannie Bowles are glad to learn that she was recently elected to be a teacher in the graded school. Miss Bowles is a member of the Class of '15, and will fill the vacancy of Miss Pearl McClure.

J. E. Dalton after spending three years near Indianapolis, Ind., has returned with his family to make their home for the present on Prospect street, occupying Mrs. Kate Coddington's property.

E. Q. Walker of Columbus, O., spent Sunday here.

Lona Fish, son of E. T. Fish, is ill. Miss Florence Tatum left this week for Stamping Ground, where she will teach school this year.

Miss Lona Johnson of Stamping Ground spent the week end visiting the Misses Tatum.

Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Steenrod and Mrs. Lou Hanson spent Sunday at Boonesboro.

Miss Evelyn Muncy entertained Tuesday afternoon in honor of her guests, the little Misses Mildred Lane of Richmond and Mary McGravy of Frankfort.

Miss Mary Tatum left Sunday for New York where she will spend the rest of the summer studying.

The Boy Scouts, Mr. Miller, captain, went to Boonesboro to camp a week.

John Muncy and family, L. Muncy and family, Simon Muncy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lunsford, the Misses Muncy, Marie Bower, and Emma Hoskins spent Sunday at Slate Lick.

Mrs. Albert Scruggs who has been ill is now able to be out again.

Mrs. W. B. Walden left for Jackson and Laurel Counties Saturday where she will visit relatives and friends the next two weeks.

Miss Marietta Gay, 403 Washington street, San Antonio, Texas, sends greetings to all her old friends.

Friends of Glenn Phelps may find him by letter at Eagle Pass, Texas, Ambulance Co. No. 7, where he is rendering a valuable service for his country.

FOR SALE

Four good young milk cows. Bargain. See W. B. Walden at once or telephone 49, Berea, Ky. Ad.-52.

ICE CREAM SUPPER

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist Church at Silver Creek, Berea, will give an ice cream supper at the home of Bill Brather, Saturday night, June 3, 1917. The proceeds will go to the church. Everybody is welcome. Come and help the good cause along. ad.-52

TEACHER OF PRINTING APPOINTED

Rev. William E. Rix, a former Berea student, has been appointed teacher of printing for the coming year and is now taking work in psychology and methods of industrial education at Chicago University.

Mr. Rix as well as his wife will be remembered as very popular students in Berea in former years.

DOCTOR ROBERTS OF LEXINGTON

The speaker at the Union Service under the Pavilion Sunday night was Dr. Thomas B. Roberts, pastor of the Centenary Church of Lexington. His theme, "Personality in Religion," was well presented and listened to with marked attention. Berea is certainly glad to extend an invitation to Doctor Roberts to visit us again whenever it is convenient.

JOHN A. DAVIDSON

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo B. Davidson announce the birth of a son, John Alden, on May 25, at their home in Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. Mother and child are doing nicely. The Citizen joins their many friends here in sending congratulations.

PATRIOTIC MEETING

In the Baptist Church Monday night, a rousing patriotic meeting was held. The Rev. A. W. Hamilton spoke on the war situation and the importance of enlistment that belongs to our best young men. Kentucky is behind as to her number of men and this meeting was one of many called all over the state to awaken our young men to national duty.

BEREA PEOPLE IN WAR SECRETARY WORK

Messrs. Earl Tate, Parnell Picklesimer, Ray St. Clair and Robert Templeton of the Berea delegation to the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Blue Ridge qualified for the course of study for secretaries who will be sent abroad to minister to the army camps. They are working hard and hope to be among the first to sail. They will win a place on "Berea's Honor Roll."

"BEREA'S ROLL OF HONOR"

Next week The Citizen is planning to publish the names of all the boys who have enlisted from Berea and their addresses in so far as they may be obtained. Their friends are urged to write to them. They sometimes become lonesome and a letter from a friend back home will do much to make life more pleasant. To those who have given so much we should be glad to give a letter of appreciation.

THE REV. A. W. HAMILTON VOLUNTEERS

Next week Rev. A. W. Hamilton will go to Blue Ridge, N. C., to the Y. M. C. A. Camp and if physically fit, will return to Berea after two weeks and sail a few days later for France. The official Board of the Methodist Church, with the consent of Bishop Anderson, will give Mr. Hamilton a leave of absence if he goes to France and the pulpit work will be temporarily supplied.

NORMAN IMRIE IN FRANCE

Prof. M. E. Marsh is the recipient of a short letter and an inclosure of a poster 20x30 inches upon which is displayed the advertisement of an Athletic Meet held May 24th at the front in France under the direction of Mr. Norman Imrie.

We quote the note in full which accompanied the poster. "Dear Old Friend: My fool head is still not shot off, tho it came very close to it only two days ago.

I inclose a poster which may interest you as an evidence of Athletic activities in the Canadian army. Will write you later if my anatomical co-ordination is not disturbed.

Mr. Imrie is doing a splendid work in the Y. M. C. A. among the Canadian forces.

BRYAN IN RICHMOND

A number of Berea people were fortunate enough to get to hear Hon. William Jennings Bryan in his address at Richmond, Sunday night. Mr. Bryan was present with that same force and eloquence which has won for him the title of prince of the world's orators. His theme was the prohibition question, which has been one of his principal topics for several years. His indictment against Jon Barleycorn is complete and unanswerable.

This was the first of a series of addresses which Mr. Bryan is to deliver in Kentucky during the next two weeks in interest of the prohibition movement. He is speaking under the auspices of the Democratic Forward League. He says he is determined to free the Democratic Party from the liquor interests.

His address in Richmond was a masterpiece and twelve more like it in Kentucky are going to do lots toward emancipating our state from that greatest of all tyrants, the liquor traffic.

METHODIST NEWS

At the Methodist Church next Sunday, at the request of President Woodrow Wilson to pastors; the Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach on the subject of "Conservation of Our Resources." The sermon will deal with the food situation and with some of the past failures of history.

The Rev. A. W. Hamilton spent last Sunday in Lexington and addressed two large congregations and a great audience at a patriotic meeting on the subject of the war. The meetings were most enthusiastic and inspiring.

The Union service next Sunday night in the Pavilion will be of a patriotic nature. The Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach. All the people of the town and vicinity should be present to hear Brother Hamilton's last message before he goes to France to minister to the soldier boys there.

DOCTOR AND MRS. ROBERTS RETURN

Doctor and Mrs. Roberts who have been spending several days at northern points returned to Berea at the last of the week. The congregation of the Union Church were glad to welcome their pastor Sunday morning. Their itinerary included Chicago where they attended the wedding of their son, Clarksburg, Indianapolis, and other points.

At Indianapolis they met the Berea delegation in the Officers' Train in Camp and had lunch with them. They report the Berea soldiers to be happy and content, well pleased with their surroundings, and hard at work. Some of the Berea boys until recently stationed at Fort Thomas have been transferred to Fort Benjamin Harrison. They were among the delegation which greeted Doctor and Mrs. Roberts.

RED CROSS DRIVE

The Red Cross Drive has been on in Berea this week with much earnestness and enthusiasm. At fine meeting Friday night some \$1700 were subscribed. Subsequent private subscriptions have swelled the amount to \$2,157.00. The people in charge of the campaign are justly proud that Berea responded in such a generous manner. With Berea running so far ahead of its allotment it is expected that Madison County will exceed its allotted \$10,000 by at least \$3,000. Thus the great drive is succeeding all over the country. America can be counted upon to rally to the call in any emergency. Our boys must not suffer on the battle field without everything possible being done to alleviate that suffering.

GREAT MEETING IN ROCKCASTLE

One of the greatest meetings held in Rockcastle County in recent years occurred at Mt. Vernon last week when the Council of National Defense Board of Directors met to discuss the taking of a labor census and to make plans for carrying out the work. Robert F. Spence, our county agent, T. H. Collins, district agent, and Miss Mary Pansy Davis of Berea were present. The work of taking the industrial and labor census of the county will begin shortly. The census will be taken by school districts and the leader of each district will be its trustee. The county superintendent is heartily supporting the work. This great work is the result of tireless and enthusiastic work by County Agent Spence during the past three years. He must have been happy indeed to see his work produce such beneficial results. The directors of the Council of National Defense have offered him an office free of charge to spend one day per month in Mt. Vernon to assist in the campaign. He will accept the offer.

The good people of Rockcastle County are doing things; some of the most prominent people of the county are back of this movement. The meeting was well attended and great enthusiasm was shown. Other counties of Kentucky would do well in following the example Rockcastle has set.

EXTRA

Bargains are being offered this week at our Closing Out Sale. Don't fail to attend, for we are going out of business and will save you money on anything in our line. Everything reduced.

Gott Bros.

Main St.

Berea, Ky.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR FAVORED

The members of Christian Endeavor were fortunate in hearing Mrs. Duncan of Louisville on the topic, "City Chariots," Sunday night. The speaker told of the work in an interesting and instructive manner. Few of her hearers had ever heard of the "penny lunch" plan by which school children are served a noon-day lunch for one cent. Her account of "pure milk for babies" campaign and the other features of community work held breathless attention.

Many of our young people are missing some great meetings on Sunday night. By drawing on our visitors the Christian Endeavor is able to have an outside leader almost every Sunday. They bring a message from a busy world. There is a plan to hold the meetings out on the lawn in front of Lincoln Hall. Every person in Berea, not engaged otherwise, is urged to come to these meetings.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cans or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto. Casings. Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods. Phone 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

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MAIN ST.

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Your Millinery Problem

Can best be solved by us. We have the stock, the designs, and the prices to suit you.

Fish's

Willful Waste Brings Woeful Want.



DON'T spend as you go. Don't scatter your dollars. Plan to set aside a certain sum for the bank. None can tell when a business reverse, loss of position or siege of illness will overtake him. You'll find that in adversity your bankbook is your best friend. We offer every banking facility. Call on us and we'll be glad to explain our system.

Berea National Bank

House and Lot for Sale

Six room, two story house, basement, small barn and over one acre of ground, this is a fine location on Chestnut Street. Must be sold at once. Price very reasonable, easy terms.

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky

H. H. BROCK

CANDIDATE FOR

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

For one term he has given his full time to the school children of Madison county. This experience better equips him to continue the work. A vote for him means a vote for better schools. He will appreciate your endorsement at Democratic Primary, August 4, 1917.

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BERE A

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky

Think of a Visit Every Week From All the Helpful People Who Write in The Citizen!

Habit is an Arbitrary Master.

He who is mastered by prudence is wise. Better let prudence be arbitrary with you. From the governing power of this virtue helpful habits come. Industry, thrift, foresight, activity, health, happiness, a strong combination in anyone's life. Let prudence deal arbitrarily with you. You will be led to deposit your money in an Interest Account in this Bank where it will earn a safe interest rate.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Advertising rates on application.

POINTS OF INFORMATION FOR FOURTH OF JULY

The speaking and literary program will begin at 10:00 a. m., sharp. It will be on the College Campus, in the open air, as it is not expected that any building will hold the crowd that will attend. Col. Wesley Frost, famous as the U. S. Consul who had the stirring experience in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania and many other vessels, will deliver an address. All Berea and the people of Madison County and adjacent counties will want to hear him. Professors LeVant Dodge and Jas. R. Robertson will give addresses. Their life-long study of national and world affairs give assurance of adding interest and instruction.

Other features of the morning will be stirring readings, fine music and a special exercise in which the boy scouts will show the results of their training.

At 9:00 a. m., the splendid chimes in the tower of the College Chapel, the bugle, and other musical instruments will fill the town with melody.

Ample provisions will be made to furnish refreshments for the throng. The booths, lunch stands, etc., will be managed by the Red Cross Society. It is hoped that those who do not find it convenient to have their picnic dinners among the trees will patronize this enterprise.

Even those who bring some provisions will do well to buy coffee, lemonade or ice cream; for if there is any net profit, it goes to help our country's defenders.

A leading feature of the afternoon will be a mammoth street parade led by A. Pruitte Smith's "Callithumpian Band," beginning at 2:00 o'clock. All patriotic, civic and fraternal societies are invited to arrange for taking part. Owners of automobiles are asked to help in carrying those not able to go on foot. Detailed announcements will be made at the morning exercises.

Sergeant Miller, for years in the regular army, will be Chief Marshal. There should be thousands in the College Park to hear the chorus of two hundred children at the close of the parade. Instructions will be given later as to formation of ranks for this purpose.

Thorough arrangements will be made for the maintenance of order and the observance of law, throughout the day. Let us come together in the true American spirit, devote the day to this noble object and make it a Field Day for Patriotism!

BEREA RED CROSS SOCIETY

The following names have been added as Red Cross members since the last publication:

Prof. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted, Miss Jameson, Miss Austin, C. S. Knight, Mrs. Charles Lewis, Joe VanHook, Margarette Disney, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Chester Parks, L. E. Schramm, Mrs. Laura Jones, Miguel A. Tamayo, James M. Coyle, Mrs. L. L. Van Winkle, D. M. Click, Mrs. J. F. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Pruitte Smith, Ollie M. Parker, Miss Cox, Andrew Hargis, S. C. Neely, C. L. Campbell, Miss Estelle Bicknell, Chas. Lindley, Mrs. Sallie Bicknell, Wm. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. English, and William White. Who will be next?

WEDDING CHIMES

Cupid Is On The Job

On the supposition that wedding bells when rung in close concession and without discord form a chime, the editor of this column has taken the liberty of the above title. We are able to announce the marriage of Miss Ethel Eliza Todd and Howard Hinsdale Clark; Miss Maud Lee Parker and Benton Fielder; Miss Freda Roesche and Glenn Noah Porter. Several others have been rumored, but as yet announcements have not been received.

PARKER—FIELDER

The Central Christian Church at Lexington was the scene of a brilliant wedding on last Thursday evening when Miss Maud Lee Parker of that city and Benton Fielder of Berea were married. The pre-nuptial program included violin solos by Miss Neva Chrisman of Berea and vocal music by a friend of the bride. The bride and groom with attendants entered the great church while Mrs. Taylor of Lexington played the grand wedding march on the great pipe organ. The best man was the groom's brother, William, of Estill County. The brides maid was Miss Mayme Parker, a sister of the bride. A large number of friends and relatives were present, including a large delegation from Berea. After a short honeymoon at the home of the groom in Estill County, the happy couple is at home at the Short Cottage near the College Hospital. Both the bride and the groom are so well known in Berea that any superficial comments as to what fine people they are would be superfluous. So we merely join their many friends in wishing them a long and prosperous life, hoping that much of it may be spent in Berea.

TODD—CLARK

The marriage of Miss Ethel Eliza Todd and Howard Hinsdale Clark came as a greater surprise to the contracting parties than to their friends in spite of their strenuous efforts toward secrecy. For good things as well as murder "will out." They were quietly married at the home of the bride on Prospect street on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Benson Howard Roberts, the bride's pastor and close friend of the groom. The room was decorated tastefully in ferns, roses and daisies. Just before the ceremony the people of Berea were made glad by the great chimes which pealed out those matchless melodies, "Joy to the World" and "Blest Be the Tie that Binds." After the ceremony a beautiful luncheon was served after which the young couple left in an automobile for "parts unknown"—except to them.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of friends, including the social editor of The Citizen, we are unable to announce their future plans definitely. After a week's honeymoon Mr. Clark will join his regiment at Chillicothe, O., where he belongs to an engineering corps. His regiment will probably be busy in a short time, planning the various government buildings and barracks for the draft army.

Each of the happy couple has many friends here and elsewhere, and they all join in the most hearty congratulations, having known of the happy romance with pleasure and hearing of its culmination in marriage, with joy.

ROESCHE—PORTER

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Freda Roesche and Glenn Noah Porter at Knoxville, Tenn., on May 6. Mrs. Porter will be remembered as a student of the Department of Music from which she graduated in 1911. She was Clerk to the Secretary from 1909 to 1912. Mr. Porter graduated from the College Department in the class of '13. They will make their home at Youngstown, O., where Mr.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

Porter is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work.

KETCHUM—ROBERTS

Berea friends will be glad to learn of the marriage of Douglas Roberts and Miss Frances Ketchum at the latter's home in Chicago on June 16. The ceremony was performed by the groom's father, our own Doctor Roberts. Mrs. Roberts is a member of an old Chicago family and is a young woman of rare ability. Many Berea friends remember with pleasure her visit here last year. Mr. Roberts is Superintendent of Associated Charities in Louisville where he has rendered efficient service. They will make their home in Louisville.

JOHN NOLAND

For
COUNTY ATTORNEY OF MADISON COUNTY

Hon. John Noland, a prominent attorney of the Richmond Bar was in Berea today and authorized The Citizen to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Attorney.

Mr. Noland is well and favorably known in this as well as in all other sections of Madison County.

He first attained prominence as a teacher and educator, and while in that field, gained a state-wide reputation. While Superintendent of the Madison County Schools, he filled that important position with credit and distinction to himself and gave universal satisfaction as an able, painstaking, conscientious and efficient public servant.

He is a self-made man and has had to make his own way in the world since he was sixteen years old, at which time his father died, leaving a widow and five infant children. As an orphan boy, he fought the battle against poverty and hardships and worked his way through college and graduated at Central University as one of the honor men of the class, after which he took the law course in Central University while teaching in the Academic Department of that school. In 1910 he entered the active practice of the law at Richmond, Ky., and since that time has been employed in many civil and criminal cases in our State Courts and in the Federal Court.

In the practice of the law he has shown himself to be a man of character, ability and high integrity and as a lawyer, he commands the respect and confidence of the people and the very highest esteem of the Bench and the Bar. Clear in presentation, able in oral argument, in his recent cases before the Kentucky Court of Appeal, he has won for himself a reputation as an advocate of rare ability.

Should he be elected to this important office, we predict that a strict and just enforcement of our penus laws would be accomplished by such an administration as he would be able to give. Moreover, his experience and legal training would enable him to render invaluable service in giving proper legal advice in all fiscal matters and in all matters relating to proper expenditure of public funds.

He has many friends and admirers in this section of the county, and from all the information which persons acquainted with the general political situation are able to give at this time, we might safely pick him as a winner. ad-52

THE PROGRAM OF GERMANY

In his remarkable Flag Day address a few days ago President Wilson made some remarks concerning the aims and accomplishments of Germany which are in striking accord with an article in the June Atlantic on "The United States and Pan-Germanism." This article presents a view which, to say the least, is startling to those who believe, if any such are still to be found, that America has slight interest in the present war. It is by a Frenchman who has studied the subject of German aspirations for many years. Briefly stated, it declares that Germany's purpose in preparing for this war and entering upon it was to secure the sovereignty of a wide belt of territory extending through Europe from the North Sea to the Dardanelles, including all her present

allies. This she has practically accomplished. Her allies are allies only in name. Practically they are vassals. Serbia and Roumania are in her possession, Macedonia and Greece either do not wish or do not dare to resist her. Germany entered the war with 68,000,000 people. She now has practical control of 176,000,000, and can command the resources of a corresponding territory of Europe.

This purpose explains the vigor with which she subjugated Serbia and Roumania rather than push her conquest in France and Russia. It magnifies the mistake of Roumania in entering the war into a colossal blunder for the entente. It explains why, in stating the terms of peace last year, the German Chancellor left the Balkan situation to be discussed later, as though it were a comparatively trivial matter to be easily adjusted, while in reality it was to Germany of the most vital importance.

Germany's purpose now is to consolidate her gains, paralyze Russia by force or intrigue, then turn her attention to England, France, and Italy, subdue them and become master of all Europe. If she succeeds in this, how long will she wait before settling her score with the United States and realizing her dream of world domination? The only thing that can save the cause of democracy in the world is the complete annihilation of Prussian militarism, and that is possible only by the most vigorous concerted action of the champions of democracy. America must strike, and strike now, with all her resources and with all her might.

EAST KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page Eight)
duty at Whitesburg, Jackson and Winchester, Sunday.—County Agent Miss Gladys Matherly of Wootton was in town Wednesday. — T. G. Hoskins who has been farming is back on his job in the barber shop. Cleon Calvert was called to Louisville on legal business Tuesday. — Mrs. J. H. Roberts of Beattyville is visiting relatives here this week.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, June 25. — There have been several cases of smallpox in this county recently, but up to this date we have heard of no deaths.— Aunt Martha Martin of near this place is very sick and not expected to recover. — Mrs. Lydia Burch visited her niece, Lillian May Snowden, of Pine Ridge yesterday. — Most everybody have their crops in fine condition as last week was such a good time to work. — Mrs. J. H. Matherly has been very sick but is better.— J. H. and J. W. Dawson and families of Winchester visited Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Neal Sunday and motored out to the old Dawson homestead near here. — Milt Fox of Trapp passed through here yesterday with a car full of people taking them to Estill County. — Chester Dawson is visiting the family of his grandfather, Marion Dawson, of Knox City, Mo., during his vacation. — Cash and Albert Kimbrell and Brooks Puckett have enlisted in the U. S. army at Lexington. — Solomon Martin of Madelia, Minn., is spending a few weeks with relatives near this place in Powell County.

LAUREL COUNTY

London

London, June 21. — Reid Dixon, formerly of this place, died in Bloomington, Ind. He was buried by the Juniors in the Parker Cemetery here Tuesday. — E. S. Allright and family of Mt. Vernon visited at the home of Daniel Brock Sunday. — Miss Delia Godsey went to Bowling Green on account of the illness of her brother Thomas. — The Red Cross organization will be completed at a mass meeting to be held in the Court House Friday night. — Dr. W. H. Pointer is attending the State meeting of Druggists in Louisville this week.

HARLAN COUNTY

Harlan

Harlan, June 22. — At a citizens' meeting held in the Baptist Church Sunday afternoon the initial steps for a Red Cross organization were taken with nearly fifty persons as charter members. — Judge A. B.

Cornett and Miss Dollie Broan were married at her home in Newton, O. — D. A. Goss reports that his son Bruce joined the navy and is stationed at Norfolk. — The marriage of Miss Virginia Moore to Adolphus Rice was solemnized Monday afternoon at five o'clock. — The ladies of the Civic League were very successful in bringing the Redpath Chautauqua to our city this year.

BELL COUNTY

Pineville

Pineville, June 22. — Bell County Red Cross society was organized permanently Wednesday afternoon. — The life sentence given Pearl Johnson for the murder of Floyd Dunnaway was affirmed by the Court of Appeals Friday.—The fourth big Redpath Chautauqua opened here Tuesday for a five days' program. — Mrs. L. H. Montgomery will take special work in the E. K. S. N. this summer. — U. S. Marshall Ford of Covington was a visitor here recently. — Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Woodson are visiting his parents in Middlesboro this week.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, June 26. — E. D. Polly was called to McRoberts to see his mother who is ill. — Andy Sexton who has been suffering some time has had his leg taken off. — Bob Brasher of Whitesburg died from kidney trouble last week. — Elds. A. N. Joyner, D. F. Gilley and J. R. Peters preached at this place Sunday and Monday. — The memorial service of Brother Hilton was attended by a large crowd. Last Saturday as the noon train was making its way to Lexington, just below Whitesburg a boy threw a stone and hit the fireman. The man was hurt very badly. — Rifino Brown is visiting friends at Lister.

MOBILIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page One)

ed of before already has been accomplished by the Council of National Defense, according to the first official statement of that body made public. Millions of dollars have been saved in contracts. Railroads, mines, telephone and telegraph companies, great industrial establishments, manufacturers, inventors, scientists and plain business men have been drawn into a common movement of preparedness for the country's present emergency. The nation has been placed on a preparedness footing almost startling in its magnitude.

Among the big things accomplished are: Mobilization of the 262,000 miles of railroads in the country for the Government's defense. Great saving of time has been figured out for movements of troops and equipment. Close-knit organization of the telegraph and telephone companies to insure the Government the most rapid and efficient wire communication. Settlement of recent threatened railroad strikes. General acceptance by labor of the suggestion of the council that existing labor standards should be not changed until the need for such action has been determined by the council. Procurement of 45,000,000 pounds of copper for use of the army and navy at less than one-half of the current market price—a saving to the Government of approximately \$10,000,000. Similar accomplishments as to steel, zinc and aluminum. Completion of the inventory for military purposes of 27,000 American manufacturing plants. Money saving to the Government through appointment throughout the country of committees of business men to assist the Quartermaster's Department of the army in the economical and efficient purchase of supplies. Saving to the Government of millions of dollars by proper co-ordination of purchases through the agency of the general munitions board of the council. Creation, under the medical section of the council, of a general medical board, consisting of many of the most highly qualified surgeons and physicians in the country. Selection by the medical section of thousands of doctors specifically qualified for membership in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps and the standardization, far on its way to completion, of surgical instruments and supplies.

Sinn Feiners on Warpath.
Cork, Ireland.—The Sinn Feiners were active here. They smashed windows in a number of recruiting offices, and by means of a fire escape hoisted the Republican flag on the courthouse flagstaff and smashed the scales held by the figure of Justice over the courthouse. They committed many other acts of violence. The Sinn Feiners at a big meeting adopted resolutions denouncing the national convention as a diplomatic attempt on the part of the Government to place Ireland in a false position and prevent the fulfillment of Ireland's claim to sovereign independence.

Break In Reservoir in Utah.
Fairview, Utah.—The main core of the mammoth reservoir of the Price River Irrigation Company, impounding 11,000 acres of water, broke. The water poured through a break 50 feet wide, while five feet of water is rushing over the top of the great dam. Four towns are in the path of the water. Farmers are taking refuge on higher ground.

BEREA COLLEGE RURAL INSTITUTE

We have been having a good time at Grays. We were gladly received by the good people here, and they have left nothing undone for our comfort.

The workers are finding their work delightful. Mr. and Mrs. Gabbard had everything in readiness for the coming of the tent and the institute people.

Miss Parker has met with great success with the boys and girls in the training class.

Miss Moore's canning demonstrations certainly draw crowds of interested women and men. She is ably assisted by Professor Baird.

The evangelistic services under the direction of the Rev. C. S. Knight and the beautiful song service directed by Professor Rigby are telling factors for good, and much interest is shown by the immense crowds that attend.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

cial meeting in that city recently for the purpose of deciding how best to entertain Kentucky boys who are in the Officers' Reserve Corps training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. After consideration of several projects, it finally was decided to organize a permanent organization, to be known as the Kentucky Society of Indianapolis. The society will arrange entertainments of various sorts for the amusement of Kentucky's embryonic officers. The meeting at which the organization was perfected was presided over by W. A. Landgraf, formerly of Maysville.

Killed in Mine Disaster

Vernon Thompson, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Booth Thompson, formerly of Garrard County, was killed in a mine disaster near Butte, Mont., about ten days ago, according to information received. He was about 21 years old.

Committee For Rich Woman

A committee was appointed Wednesday to take charge of the property of Mrs. Susan Elkin, 70 years old, of Campton. She is one of the wealthiest women of Wolfe County, owning 300 acres of land, a general store, and considerable personal property.

Two Are Injured

While attempting to pass another machine, the auto of Mr. and Mrs. Noah Marsee of Hyattsville, Garrard County, was overturned. Mrs. Marsee suffered a fractured hip and possibly internal injuries, while Mr. Marsee escaped with minor injuries. They were brought to Lancaster for treatment.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE

(Continued from Page One)

rest of the world must not allow to be realized. It would be an unspeakable disaster to the human race if it should succeed.

The triumph of a government of the type of Germany would be a disaster because the government is based on a wrong principle. It subjects the individual to the government while the governments of England, France and the United States make government a means of advancing the individual. Do not think this is a distinction without a difference. It is vital and far reaching. It is the same difference that led the American colonists in 1776 to resist King George of England who was trying to restore that worn out doctrine. It is the difference that led so many millions of Germany's best population to leave the fatherland and come to the shores of America. It is a difference which every real man feels even when he cannot always explain the reason.

Lincoln once said of America, that it could not permanently exist half slave and half free; and President Wilson, with a statesmanlike grasp of the situation, has said, "the world cannot permanently exist half democratic and half autocratic." There was no call to enter the lists against Germany until it became clear what she was trying to do and what it would mean to the human race. We are in the war and we ought to be at the front that the whole world may not go backward to autocracy but may advance forward to democracy. That the destinies of millions may not be dictated by a few but that the people may manage their own affairs in all the world.

Right here in Berea there are many today who do not see much difference and would, apparently, about as leave fight on the German side as our own. Let us awake.

On Mary.

Mary had two little cheeks
Which were as white as snow,
So everywhere that Mary went
Some rouge was sure to go.
—Exchange.

Each Single Department of The Citizen is Worth the Cost of a Year's Subscription!

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

BEANS

If the soldiers could see the bean patches as County Agent Spence sees them they would be encouraged as far as beans could encourage.

I guess soldiers haven't changed much since fifty years ago, for I notice that the Army Bean is still the main standby and as popular as ever.

It's going to take lots of beans this winter for there are lots of soldiers and mighty few beans to start on when it comes to dividing with our friends across the ocean. That means we have to get busy and grow beans, both for ourselves and soldiers.

Below you will find some suggestions as to producing Navy or Field beans in Kentucky:

There is a spot the soldiers all love, and the mess tent's the place that I mean.

And the dish that they like to see there,

Is the old-fashioned white Army bean.

PRODUCING FIELD OR NAVY BEANS IN KENTUCKY

A good many farmers in Kentucky, influenced of course by the extremely high price of all kinds of dried beans, are contemplating planting a small crop of beans this year. This is a very wise thing to do, for not only will the crop prove profitable, but if a large number of these small crops are produced, they will add very materially to our supply of foodstuffs. There is no reason to fear low prices, even if the usual acreage devoted to beans in the United States is doubled.

Beans grow well in Kentucky on most soils, and will give just as large yields as are secured in the chief bean growing states. Because of the long growing season in Kentucky, the crop can be grown as a catch crop after wheat or other small grains, and as a matter of fact, the late planted crops are likely to give the best results. Only as large crops should be planted as can be harvested and threshed by hand, for it would be very unwise to buy any special bean machinery. Farmers should not attempt to raise field beans regularly in Kentucky, for such a practice is pretty certain to be unsuccessful on account of the weevil. The first crop is not likely to be troubled to any extent, but in a short time the weevil will become established and make further bean growing impossible. The chief reason why the dried bean industry of the United States is confined to the northern border of the country and to California, is because these are the only regions practically exempt from serious attacks of the weevil.

Cultivation of Field Beans. Choice of Soil

Beans will grow on any kind of well drained soil, but a medium loam is probably best. The soil should be moderately fertile—say capable of raising a crop of 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre. Soils excessively rich in organic matter should not be planted in beans as they will produce rank vines but little seed. In case of rather thin soils, an application of 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre will be profitable in regions where phosphoric acid is deficient in the soil.

Preparation of Seed Bed

Plow to a moderate depth for beans, and if plowing is done late, which is likely to be the case, the land should be harrowed and fitted before it has a chance to get dry and cloddy. Soils for planting beans should be put in excellent condition so that the seed can be easily covered with fine, pulverized soil.

Obtaining Seed

Most of the navy beans sold at grocery stores will germinate, but of course they should be carefully tested for germination before planting. Get a handful from the grocer's stock and plant in a panful of moist sand. It is very easy in this way to calculate the percentage that will grow. If viable seed cannot be secured in this way, it can be bought of any seedsman.

Planting

It has already been suggested that rather late planting is desirable in Kentucky. In no case should planting be done before the middle of May or first of June. Probably the best time is about the first of July. There is plenty of time for the beans to mature if planted from July 1 to 15, and this will permit their following rye, wheat, etc.

Beans should be planted in rows 23 to 32 inches apart. They can be sown by hand in case of small crops, but sown more evenly by the use of a grain drill and of course much

more quickly. Where a ten-hole, seven inch drill is used, stop up all oats cups except the first, fifth and ninth. The cups can be stopped by paper or by putting a piece of board over each. With such passage of the drill, three rows 28 inches apart will be sown. Set the drill to sow 10 pecks of oats, and this will sow about 3 pecks of beans per acre, which is sufficient. Do not plant any deeper than is necessary to get the seed into moist soil.

Cultivation

Cultivate shallow as soon as the beans are up well, and give further cultivation as necessary to keep down weeds and keep the soil from baking. Cease cultivation when the beans begin blooming. Where beans are harvested by hand, they can be allowed to be perfectly ripe, but should not be left long after ripening or they will become discolored. Pull carefully and put in small piles to dry. The piles had better be turned every day, especially if it should happen to rain. As soon as dry, they should be put under cover. Well ripened beans will dry in two or three days.

Threshing

Threshing can be done at any time. Because they split so easily, however, beans cannot be threshed on an ordinary grain separator. When pea threshers are available, they will probably be satisfactory. Beans are easily failed out, and even in the great bean growing sections, a good many crops are threshed in this way. Berea College has a thresher and will thresh your beans and peas this year. See County Agent Spence or Superintendent Fielder and make arrangements before it is too late. This thresher will be taken from place to place where the machine can go. It would be a good thing for a number of farmers to bunch their beans and peas if they haven't many in order to gain time for the machine.

Marketing

The surplus beans should be carefully cleaned on a fanning mill and then should be hand picked and offered to the local grocers, or they can be sold direct to consumers.

Yields

The average yield of beans in the chief bean growing states is about 11 bushels per acre. With good land and careful handling, the Kentucky farmer ought to secure yields equal to this or even better.

SOME PIGS

Our stockman, James Bratcher, reports that a three-year-old Duroc sow has recently brought 15 pigs and is raising 14 of them. In two years she brought 49 pigs and raised 48 of them. Who can beat that?

Matrimonial Candidates.

Among the curious advertisements published in a paper of the Punjab, India, is one of a young man who wishes to marry. He says: "I am of handsome physique and excellent health. My family is descended from the respectable caste of the Khatri. I am twenty-one years old and wish to find a young girl between fourteen and eighteen who has good health, literary tastes and is of good parentage."

Another notice announces the engagement of a lad, eleven years old, "who knows how to speak Hindu, Gur-mukhi, Urdu, Persian and English; who is still in school and does not wish to marry before he is thirteen (3), as he wishes to continue his studies."

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patents \$13@13.50 winter fancy \$12.50@13, winter family \$12@12.50, winter extras \$11@11.50 low grade \$10.50@11.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.75, No. 2 yellow \$1.75, No. 2 mixed \$1.74@1.74½ white ear \$1.72@1.74, mixed ear \$1.71@1.73, yellow ear \$1.72@1.74.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19@19.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$18@18.50, No. 1 clover \$17@17.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 68½¢@69c, standard white 68½¢@69c, No. 2 mixed 66¢@67c, No. 3 mixed 65¢@66c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.25@2.40, No. 3 red \$2.25@2.30, No. 4 red \$1.90@2.20.

Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Prime firsts 30¼¢, firsts 29¼¢ ordinary firsts 28¼¢, seconds 27¼¢. Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and over, 35¢; under 1 to 1½ lb, 25¢@30¢; fowls, 5 lb and over, 22¢; under 5 lb, 22¢; roosters, 15¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9@12.85; butcher steers, extra \$10.75@12.25, good to choice \$10@10.50, common to fair \$7.50@9.50; heifers, extra \$10.75@12, good to choice \$10@10.50, common to fair \$7@9.50; cows, extra \$8.75@9.50, good to choice \$7.75@8.50, common to fair \$6@7.50, canners \$5@6, stockers and feeders \$4@5.50.

Bulls—Bologna \$8@9, fat bulls \$9.25@9.75. Calves—Extra \$14.50, fair to good \$12.50@14.25, common and large \$6.50@11.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.35@15.90, good to choice packers and butchers \$15.70@15.85, mixed packers \$15.50@15.60, stags \$8@12.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$9@14.60, light shippers \$14.50@15.25, pigs (110 lb and less) \$10@14.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 12, 1917	20.05	22.45	23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 31	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for Term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 12, 1917. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

HOME DEPARTMENT

SUBSTITUTE FOR TIN CANS

How to Offset Any Possible Shortage

The Department of Commerce in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture has long been earnestly striving to increase the output of tin cans for food containers. To this end it has endeavored to increase the supply of tin, to secure the continuous movement of the materials entering into tin cans from the place of production to the place of use, and to facilitate the supply and movement of machinery for producing cans. The Department desires in every practicable way to promote the present and permanent prosperity of the tin-can industry. There is no possible doubt of the steady and growing demand for its products.

Tin plate is 98 per cent steel and 2 per cent tin. Steel is the backbone of war, and the mills have not been able to keep all their customers supplied at all times. It is not surprising, therefore, that the tin-plate makers can not provide the can manufacturers with sufficient plate to enable them to meet the increase in the demand for cans, which is 25 to 40 per cent greater than last year.

It is therefore imperative that the available supply of cans be utilized, in so far as possible, for packing products that can be preserved only in tin, and that substitutes be used for other products wherever practicable. Such containers should be cheaper than tin, so that the ultimate benefit from lower cost may offset the initial expense of the substitute.

Cost and Description of Fiber Containers

The price of glass has steadily risen and has reached a point at which any large extension of its use for food containers is impracticable. At present fiber or paper containers of good quality are being produced in considerable and increasing quantities, and for many purposes are supplanting glass and tin plate. The price of the fiber containers depends upon the size, the quality of the paper pulp material, the number of treatments with paraffin, and the amount of printed matter on the outside. The common types may be obtained at 1.25 to 1.5 cents for the half-pint size, 1.25 to 1.6 cents for the pint size, and 1.5 to 1.65 cents for the quart size. Fiber containers are made in various shapes and sizes adapted to different purposes and may or may not be coated with paraffin, which is chemically inert and is sometimes baked into the paper material. Some of these containers are claimed to be air-tight, proof against leakage, and protected from contamination by the paraffin. Some containers appear to be more nearly air-tight than others of the same style, probably because of better fitting covers. These containers are light in weight, pack readily for shipment, are easily opened, and are used but once.

Fiber Containers for Delivering Food to Consumers.

The demand for "ready-to-eat" foods, such as baked pork and beans, spaghetti, etc., with the simple dir-

rect largest factors in the increased use of tin cans. These foods must be processed in the containers at or above the temperature of boiling water, and no substitute for tin has been found that satisfactorily meets these conditions. However, a great economy in the tin can be effected by home cooking of such products during the present shortage.

Fiber containers are recommended for the distribution by the retailer of many foodstuffs, including milk, cream, buttermilk, ice cream, oysters, sirups, marshmallows, creams, dried fruits, preserves, jellies, mince-meat, horseradish, relish, pickles, deviled ham and chicken, vinegar, dry and prepared mustard, soda water, salads, sauerkraut and olives.

Fiber Containers for Packing and the Wholesale Trade.

It is claimed that dry food products such as coffee, tea, alum, baking powder, spices, raisins, and prunes may be successfully packed by producers and manufacturers in paper or fiber containers. For some of these products, bags lined with tinfoil have been in successful use for 10 years or more and they form an attractive package that is said to be moisture proof.

Other commodities usually packed in tin could be marketed as well in paper or fiber, with the advantage of lower cost. Paper containers are also suggested for preserved fruits and jellies made at home. Cloth sacks for tobacco and wood for sirups and molasses are also recommended where retail sale can be made in bulk.

Purchasers of large quantities of foodstuffs, such as restaurants, hotels and boarding houses, can also contribute directly to the tin-saving campaign by buying supplies in large cans instead of small ones. In addition to aiding in tin conservation, they will thus get the supplies at a lower rate.

Test of Substitute Containers—Trade Lists.

Certain types of these containers are now being tested to determine to what extent the claims of their manufacturers as to their general qualities can be substantiated. Manufacturers of substitute containers who wish their products tested should send them to the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, with full information regarding commodities for which the containers are especially designed, prices and ability to contract for early deliveries. Names and addresses of firms prepared to supply fiber and other containers may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district or cooperative offices. Co-operation is required between the Government departments, the manufacturers of tin plate and of substitute containers, the packers of foodstuffs and of other articles commonly put up in tin, and the general public, if the available supply of tin plate is to be limited to strictly necessary uses and if, at the same time, the largest possible quantity of food is to be preserved against the special needs of the coming months.

Fill In Picture Puzzle No. 18



Of course, children, you suspected what you'd get in your last picture when we told you that the bird made a great feast and that it was the name of a country at war. Turkey. Sure! Sharpen your soft pencil, begin at No. 1 and you'll get a bird that is noted for its wisdom. It is sacred in history and legend, is found in many places and has funny looking eyes. It lives on sold mice and reptiles. Finish out the picture and see what you have.

The Declaration Then and Now

(By PRESIDENT WILSON, in an address in Philadelphia.)

HAVE you ever read the Declaration of Independence? When you have heard it read have you attended to its sentences?

The Declaration of Independence was a document preliminary to war. It involved a vital piece of business, not a piece of rhetoric. And if you will get further down in the reading than its preliminary passages, where it quotes about the rights of men, you will see that it is a very specific body

of declarations concerning the business of the day—the business of revolution, the business of 1776.

The Declaration of Independence does not mean anything to us merely in its general statements unless we can append to it a similarly specific body of particulars as to what we consider our liberty to consist of.

Liberty does not consist in mere general declarations as to the rights of man. It consists in the translation of those declarations into definite action. Therefore we ought to ask ourselves, What is there in it for us? There's nothing in it for us unless we can translate it into terms of our own condition and of our own lives.

The task to which we have to address ourselves is a proof that we are worthy of the men who drew this great Declaration.

20 ACRES WON'T MAKE YOU A MILLIONAIRE, BUT—

In Fresno County, California, with energy, you can make a comfortable living, and then some, from the earnings of a twenty-acre farm. The reasons for this are rich soil, fine climate, and cheap irrigation water. Fresno County markets \$44,000,000 worth of products annually, yet they need more farmers to raise figs, grapes, raisins, peaches, oranges, vegetables, alfalfa, hogs, dairy products, etc.

YOU CAN SEE THIS COUNTY WITHOUT LEAVING HOME

We have issued a beautifully illustrated booklet telling of Fresno County and of the opportunities there for YOU. Send us ten cents for this booklet, and a sample copy of SUNSET MAGAZINE—the one big National Magazine telling of the life and development of the West. Address,

SUNSET MAGAZINE SERVICE BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 1

ISAIAH'S CALL TO HEROIC SERVICE.

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah 4.
GOLDEN TEXT—Also I heard the voice of the Lord saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send me.—Isa. 6:8.

The lesson committee now turn for a third quarter's lesson to a series of studies in the Old Testament as found in II Kings, Ezra and Nehemiah. As an introduction, they have chosen this chapter in the book of Isaiah.

Isaiah prophesied in the latter half of Uzziah's reign, B. C. 760 and down to the early years of the reign of Manasseh about B. C. 694 (ch. 1:1). This event took place probably B. C. 755. The place was Jerusalem; the kingdom of Israel was still in existence (for 33 years longer) being utterly destroyed in B. C. 721. The name Isaiah means "the salvation of Jehovah"; his wife is called "the prophetess"; two of his sons are named and his social position was high, as shown by his intimacy with kings. Isaiah lived in troublous times. He was a reformer seeking to rescue his nation from the sins growing out of their disobedience to God. He was the leading statesman of his time, the greatest of the prophets, an author, a heroic, single-minded, patriotic, fearless, undaunted man of great personal power and influence. He was a prophet of hope; he wrote out of his long life of faithfulness and fellowship with God. The book of Isaiah falls into two great divisions; chapters 1-39 being chiefly historical, interspersed with songs and poems; chapters 40-66 are a collection of prophecies that have to do chiefly with the return from the Babylonian exile and the days of future glory for the kingdom of God.

I. Visions (vv. 1-4). As we have said, Isaiah prophesied in a time of great need. The prophet was very much discouraged. In this passage he locates his vision at a special time and place (ch. 1:1). Every man's great need today is a real vision of God. We are not so much in need of theories about God, as a vision of God himself. Uzziah's long reign of 52 years, in which the kingdom prospered and the king's name was spread abroad, stopped suddenly as an earthquake, and his glory was eclipsed (see II Chron. 26:16-19). The place in which Isaiah saw his vision was the house of God. Perhaps not in the temple, but seeing the vision from the temple the prophet looks to a house not built with hands, Jehovah's own heavenly palace. There he saw "the Lord sitting on a throne . . . and his train filled the temple." Above it, or around it, were arranged hovering couriers and the seraphic choir. The majesty of this vision is indicated in verse two, its glory in verse three, and its power is indicated in verse four. The whole earth was filled with God's wondrous wisdom, love and power. Literally "the whole earth is full of his glory." The Hebrew word for holiness comes from a word meaning "to set apart—set a distance from." The holy Lord is not only sinless but he is sublime and absolute also. It may seem difficult to harmonize Isaiah's vision with John 1:18, yet these manifestations were one and the same, for all that saw Jesus saw God (John 14:9). King Uzziah was dead but the real king was living still, high and lifted up. The attempt to reason about him, what he must be and what he must not be, as if he were one of ourselves (Eph. 1:20, 21) is absurd.

II. Divisions (vv. 5-13). (1) The vision of the prophet (vv. 5-7). This vision brought conviction because it showed how far separated from God the prophet was. It also brought conversion in that he acknowledged himself to be unclean, himself and his surroundings to be vile. It also led to cleansing, for the king heard the voice of the prophet, removed his guilt and purged his sin. (2) The voice and proclamation from the king (vv. 8-13). The king called for a messenger (v. 8) and at once the prophet is found. Someone has said that "a task without a vision is drudgery; a vision without a task is a dream; while a task linked to a vision will move the world." Not only did the king ask for a messenger, but he gave the message which the messenger was to utter (vv. 9-12). The message was to be to his own people; it was not to be a pleasant one. Verse 13 shows us this message in prophecy. Isaiah ought to fully proclaim the truth, but the people would not understand it, and the whole effect of his proclamation would be to harden them.

The Application.
What is your application of this vision for Isaiah? We are a Christian nation, but there are many degrees and kinds of Christians; those who sincerely try to follow Jesus; those who live under a Christian government, and are unaffected by Christian influences. There is only one way to save this nation from going the way of Nineveh and Tyre; that is, that justice and righteousness shall govern, and that justice and righteousness shall be the fruit of regenerated lives. The cry is for a better social environment and a more just social position.

The Believer and His Sin

A Study in the First Epistle of John

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
Director of Practical Work Course,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

The First Epistle of John might well be called the Epistle of Assurance, for it tells us certain things that we may know, and how we may know them.



Among other things it sets before us clearly the believer's relation to sin. First, it tells us that his sins are forgiven him. This fundamental fact a soul burdened with the guilt of sin needs to know, and to the believer in the Lord Jesus Christ it is said, "I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name sake" (2:12).

Perhaps someone reading these words has never had his sins forgiven. He is carrying the burden of his guilt and knows nothing of the joy and peace in believing in the Lord Jesus Christ. To such a one comes the words of Paul, "Be it known unto you therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins: And by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses" (Acts 13:28-29). It is possible, you see from this, for an unbeliever to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and have at once the forgiveness of sin and to know that his sins are forgiven him.

The Way of Cleansing.
Then notice next that this epistle tells us of the provision made for the believer's cleansing from the defilement of sin. This is set before us in the first chapter, seventh verse, where we read, "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin." The word "cleanseth" makes it clear that there is a continual process ever going on in the believer's life by which he is made clean from sin. In two ways God has provided for the believer's cleansing: First, through the blood of Jesus Christ; and, secondly, through his Word. We have the first method mentioned above; the second, when Jesus said to his disciples, "Now are ye clean through the word which I have spoken unto you," and in Ephesians five, where we read of the "washing of the water by the word. The ever-present cleansing, which is the believer's through the blood of Christ, is perpetual in its effect and assures him that before God in Christ he is cleansed. The cleansing by the Word has to do with his daily walk, and in measure as the believer permits the Holy Spirit to apply the Word to his life it cleanses and keeps him from the defilement of sin.

Complete Deliverance.
Then we come to the third fact, which tells us how we may be delivered from the power of sin. "These things write I unto you that ye may not sin" (Revised Version 2:1). When we face this truth we face one of the most solemn truths in the Word of God. We may have been afraid of it because we have known certain teaching that has led into grave error, and as a result we draw back when anyone talks about the possibility of the believer not sinning, but what is the significance of this expression "may not sin," if it does not mean that there is for the believer deliverance in this life from the power of sin. It is very evident from the context that the apostle is not teaching the eradication of sin when he says "may not sin," for he says, "If we say we have no sin (that is the root or principle of sin) we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us." But in the face of this fact that sin is in us, the apostle says "these things write I unto you that ye may not sin." By this he means the practice of sin, and so he thus sets before us the possibility of the believer being delivered from the practice of sin. Well may we ask, "How?" The answer is, "through Christ."

Our Advocate.
But what if we should sin, is there any provision for us? Yes, says the apostle, "If any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous" (2:1). This blessed provision is made not that we may sin, but in case we do sin. Just as the lifeboats are placed on the transatlantic liners not that they may go down, but for use in case they do go down; and so if we fall into sin, the apostle tells us what to do in the words: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (1:9). Our part in the restoration into fellowship is to confess our sin, remembering that before God stands our Advocate who pleads by his presence our case. The ideal, however, for our lives is for us not to practice sin. We are altogether too ready to excuse ourselves on the ground of our sinfulness, and so we set a low standard for our lives. God's ideal for us is that we sin not. Have we made it our ideal for our lives? If so, let us look to the Lord Jesus Christ, who by his divine power is able to overcome sin within us.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUTS CANNOT BE FROZEN

Scout spirits, like the spirits they use in spirit thermometers, cannot be frozen. There have been scout camps the past winter in every state where there was snow. In the Rockies, in the Alleghenies, from coast to coast, the crisp crust has crumbled beneath the shoes of sturdy scouts, hiking, pack-sack on back, for the winter camps.

Just as comfortable as in summer, they all report, good water-tight shoes, loose warm underwear and stockings, plenty of good grub, a tent, cabin, or shack for shelter, and it's an experience never to be forgotten.

Geel! doesn't that camp fire feel good! How the trees crack! All the voices of the woods are different when old Jack Frost is around.

They go to sleep believing themselves alone in the wilderness. They wake up and find that they have had a hundred visitors in the night. Footprints everywhere. Know them? Raccoon, skunk, squirrel, mink, muskrat, mole, beast, bird and—if you cut through the ice—fish, all wondering what has happened, all glad to have company. Maybe a bear or a deer has been nosing 'round the kitchen. Like boys, they have an instinct for finding the "eats."

Tracking, trailing, signaling, cooking, campcraft, all take on a new meaning in the winter. With it all comes the satisfaction of braving the cold.

A famous Arctic explorer made his men break the ice on a hoghead of water and take a dip every morning. Maybe this will come next in the scouts' winter camps.

IN PUBLIC SERVICE.



Scouts Aid at Alabama State Fair.

A BADGE OF HONOR.

One of the first things a boy scout must learn is the significance of the scout badge, and in compliance with this requirement he learns that the trefoil refers to the three points in the scout oath; that the scroll with up-turned ends suggests a smile, for "a scout is cheerful," and the knot is to remind the boy to do "a good turn daily."

This satisfies the requirements of the test, but it is in fact only a small part of the significance of the scout badge. It is possible that when the first scout wore the first badge it meant not much more than is stated in the handbook, but with every year, as the movement builds up history and traditions and a record of things accomplished, the significance of the scout badge grows.

Today the boy who goes to a strange place wearing a scout badge will not depend on chance in selecting his companions. The scout badge and certificates give an entree to the companionship of scouts; in other words, it leads to the companionship of boys who are trustworthy and loyal, who are courteous and clean and reverent—the type of boy with whom any parent is glad to have his boy associated.

SCOUT ACTIVITIES.

A scout can kindle a fire in the forest the wettest day and he seldom uses more than one match. When no matches can be had he can still have a fire, for he knows the secret of the rubbing sticks used by the Indians, and he knows how to start a blaze with only his knife blade and a piece of flint. He knows, also, the danger of forest fires, and he kindles a blaze that will not spread. The fire once started, what a meal he can prepare out there in the open! Just watch him and compare his appetite with that of a boy who lounges at a lunch counter in a crowded city. He knows the unwritten rules of the campfire and he contributes his share to the pleasures of the council. He also knows when to sit silent before the ruddy embers and give his mind free play.

A troops of Boy Scouts in Lexington, by quick work, saved the household goods of S. E. Mattingly. Mr. Mattingly's residence was outside the fire limits and as a consequence the house was burned to the ground. The furniture was not. Mr. Mattingly has expressed his gratitude to the scouts.

A scout is kind to everything that lives. He knows that horses, dogs and cats have their rights, and he respects them. A scout prides himself upon doing "good turns," and no day in his life is complete unless he has been of aid to some person.

TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY AND HUMANITY



Members of the American Red Cross society marching before President Wilson at the dedication of a Red Cross memorial for the women of the civil war at Washington. These women are all prepared to take up work in France.

PERFECTING THE AIM OF OUR SAILORS



Photo by American Press Association.

In Money Terms.

"I say, Mike," said Pat, "a revolution must cost some thousands of pounds."
"Ah, not at all. Sometimes it only costs about 25 shillings."
"How ever do you make that out?"
"Well, you see," said Mike, "sometimes the king loses a crown and the people a sovereign."—London Tit-Bits.

Oh, No, She Wouldn't!

"I can't understand why a woman should lie about her age. I should never try to deceive anybody in that way."
"Still you wouldn't want everybody to know you were forty-one, would you?"
"Forty-one! The ideal! I'll not be thirty-two till my next birthday."—Chicago Herald.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

Declaration's Birthplace Associated With Nation's History.

Independence square, the most famous square in Philadelphia, at one time was known as the Statehouse gardens, the resort of fashionable city people.

As soon as the news of the battle of Lexington and Concord reached Philadelphia more than 8,000 of the citizens assembled in Independence square "to associate for the purpose of defending with arms their property, liberty and lives," and it was from here that the first state quota was mustered into service for the army of the Revolution. In May, 1776, an immense meeting was held, notwithstanding a heavy rain, to consider the authority of the people and to form a new government.

All during the civil war Independence square continued to be the meeting place of town folk to decide upon the measures necessary to be taken to defend the state, and here the people thronged to celebrate the fall of Richmond and mourn for Lincoln.

LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Instituted 1870

Incorporated 1873

Prospective students presenting a certificate from Berea, showing an equivalent of one year of High School work will be matriculated at this college without examination.

Drug store experience not a preliminary requirement.

Pharmacy offers quicker returns than Medicine, Dentistry or Law.

Industrial Chemistry courses adapted to the needs of the student.

Address, THE DEAN

104 W. Chestnut St.

Louisville, Ky.

"The Five Tires"

Lower Tire Cost Than Ever—NOW

For, in the old days, tires not only cost motorists more per tire, but were also so far inferior to the present product, that the final cost—the cost per mile—was from 50 to 100 or more per cent. higher than you pay now.

United States Tires—the 'Royal Cord', the 'Nobby', the 'Chain', the 'Ucco' and the 'Plain',

- one for every need of price and use,
- produced by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world,
- produced by the most experienced tire manufacturer in the world,
- produced by a time-tried, exclusive, patented, vulcanizing process,
- produced of only the most carefully selected materials,
- have so far eclipsed every other make of tire that

—United States Tires are famous for their mileage-giving qualities—their low cost per mile.

The proof?—the consistent and persistent tremendous sales increases of United States Tires.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use
'Royal Cord' 'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Ucco' 'Plain'

United States TUBES and TIRE ACCESSORIES Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

We are authorized to announce
L. C. POWELL

Of Sand Gap, Ky., as a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. F. MINTER

Of McKee, Ky., as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. (Ad. 5.)

We are authorized to announce
A. D. BOWMAN

of Island City, Ky., as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
W. E. JOHNSON

Of Berea, Ky., as a candidate for Assessor of Madison County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. H. BROCK

Of Richmond, Ky., as a candidate for re-election for County Superintendent of Education of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
ALBIN CORNELISON

as a candidate for Representative of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
P. S. WHITLOCK

of Richmond, Ky., as candidate for Sheriff of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
H. C. RICE

a candidate for Representative from Madison County in the State Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, August 4, 1917. Ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
GREELY BARNES

as candidate for Assessor of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, primary, August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
J. G. BAXTER

as a candidate for County Judge of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, primary, August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN NOLAND

as a candidate for County Attorney of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, primary, August 4, 1917. ad-5.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, June 27.—Mrs. W. B. Walden is spending the week visiting relatives here.—Dr. and Mrs. Hornsby delightfully entertained the following guests at their home Sunday evening: Mrs. W. B. Walden and children, James Hayes and wife, Judge and Mrs. Engle and daughters, Verna and Grace. — Miss Verna Engle returned to her home after spending a very successful year at Berea College. — Miss Grace Engle is spending her vacation at home after closing a delightful year's work in London High School.

Clover Bottom

Clover Bottom, June 25. — George Wild visited Elmer Click yesterday. Dr. Marcum of Irvine has had a drill moved on the farm of Patrick Mays. They are going to begin drilling for oil this week. — Jennie

Azbill fell and broke her arm. — Mrs. John W. Abrams has recovered from a very severe spell of sickness. A Sunday-school picnic is being planned at Cave Springs church house on the second Sunday in July. Robert Spence and Mr. Collins, agricultural agents, had a meeting at Cave Springs, and gave instructive talks on farming. — T. I. and Tom Bicknell of Franklin, O., are visiting friends and relatives here.

Parrott

Parrott, June 24. — N. A. Cope of Annville spoke to a large crowd at Letter Box Saturday night in the interest of his race for County Judge of Jackson County. He made an interesting speech. Among the other candidates that were present were Messrs. Hampton Minter of McKee, George Sparks, and Samuel Wolf, all candidates for school superintendent of this county. C. P. Moore, Clay Baldwin, John Wright, B. H. Halcomb and others. — Mr. and Mrs. Phee Hillard and children visited his brother and other relatives on Laurel Fork, Saturday and Sunday. — Everybody is talking about the war, and trying to raise large crops. — A good rain fell here Sunday evening which was badly needed. — Saturday was Squire Baker's law day at Letter Box. Several trials were on hand, but only a few were fined.

Carico

Carico, June 25.—We had a fine rain yesterday that helped the growing crops.—Aunt Eliza Craft, who has been sick so long, is no better.—Brother Henry Lewis filled his appointment at Flat Top Church last Sunday.—Dan Flinchum of Chicago, Ill., is here visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Leatha Tussey.—W. H. Roberts killed a large copperhead snake last week while cutting clover.—Mr. Summers is very poorly. There is more sickness in these parts now than there has been for years.—B. H. Pruitt lost four fine hogs last week. — Candidates are canvassing fast now as the election is close.—The growing corn crop is the finest for years in this section.

Foxtown

Foxtown, June 23. — Farmers are getting along well with their work. — A little over a week ago Ernest Fowler was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, Sam Andrew. He was shot three times in the back and died instantly.—A. H. Cunningham and Joe Williamson are drilling an oil well for Orville Fox. — There is rumor of another wedding in this vicinity in the near future. — Thomas Lakes had a steer to fall over a cliff last week, killing itself. Is that suicide or sideways? which? — M. W. T. Muncy will preach at Foxtown Sunday, June 24.—Daniel Felty recently purchased a pair of mules for \$450. — Cunningham and Williamson, drillers, went to McKee yesterday on business.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, June 25.—Mrs. Sallie Hill and two sons, Vernon and Vergil, left Friday for Detroit to visit her two daughters.—The Iron Mound Post-office has recently been moved from the store of Howard Hill just across the road to that of Oliver Wood.—The candidates for various offices are mixing and mingling and shaking hands with their many friends just now.—Mrs. Sam Sparks had a very nice buggy horse to get choked while eating shelled oats and died Saturday.—Benton Fielder and his newly wedded bride arrived at the home of his father, W. F. Fielder, Friday evening. We wish the young couple much pleasure thru life and may no thief enter into their happy home to rob them of any happiness that may be in store for them.—The Rev. R. H. Taylor filled his regular appointment at Corinth Saturday night and Sunday.—There was quite a crowd at the baptismal services Sunday evening at Red River just above Vienna.



Dean McAllister



Mrs. Elizabeth Peck

BEREA COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL

June 13--August 7, 1917
EIGHT WEEKS

MANAGEMENT

The Summer School is now in charge of Dean McAllister assisted by several other of the regular instructors in different departments of Berea. Beginning with the first day of the Summer School and continuing until the close of the exhibition at its end, Dean McAllister will be "Summer Regent," having oversight regarding the conduct of the students of the Summer School, and of all other students who may remain in Berea during the summer. (Students who reside at their own homes during the summer will not be under the direct supervision of the Summer Regent unless they engage in work for the College.) During the remaining time of the summer vacation Prof. Miles E. Marsh, Dean of Labor, will be Summer Regent.

REGULATIONS

The regulations of the Summer School are the same as those of the regular term. Students in town will observe the rules of the Students' Manual.

All students in Summer School, or working for the College, attend a student's Conference at 9:15 a.m. each Sunday, Sunday School at 9:30 and a general assembly (some entertainment) each Tuesday night at 7:30.

The School shall continue eight weeks and the work done in it may count for one unit in College, Normal, Academy, or Vocational Departments or two half units. One hundred and twenty-eight hours in the Summer School are accounted equivalent to the one hundred and forty-four hours of term time.

A student taking a unit of work in the Summer School may do office work up to eighteen hours a week or manual labor up to twenty-four hours per week.

No student shall attend any class in the Summer School unless he has been regularly assigned. All bills must be paid in advance.

COURSES

Classes have been organized in the following courses:

EDUCATION

1. School Administration.—A full and free discussion of School Administration, its various lines; including district, village and city schools; the work and office of County and State Superintendent. Material for study taken from Educational Journals and various works upon the subject. Chancelor: Our Schools, Their Administration and Supervision. Normal credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

2. Educational Psychology.—This course treats of the results of experimental psychology as applied to the problems of the school room. Prerequisite, an elementary course in Psychology. College credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

ENGLISH

3. English Literature.—An introductory course in English Literature. The aim of this course is to give a general survey of English Literature, with more regard to content than chronology; discussing the greater works and the most important elements in the form and technique of poetry. The purpose throughout being to help the student to an intelligent appreciation and genuine enjoyment of literature. Manley: English Prose and Poetry. College Credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

LATIN

4. Caesar.—Books I-IV; review of syntax; Latin composition. Academy or Normal credit, one unit. 16 hours per week.

MATHEMATICS

5. Solid Geometry.—Prerequisite, Plane Geometry. College credit, one-half unit. 8 hours per week.

SCIENCE COURSES

6. Physics.—A beginning course in Physics designed to acquaint the student with all the fundamental principles of Physics. 1. General Mechanics and Heat. 2. Electricity and Magnetism. 3. Sound and Light; their nature, cause and practical application. Laboratory fee, \$2.00. Millikan and Gale: Introduction to Physics. Academy or Normal credit, one unit. 16 hours per week.

SPECIAL FEATURES

In addition to the regular courses, there will be various entertainments and social occasions among which are the following:

1. Doctor and Mrs. Roberts—Lawn Fete
2. Dean McAllister—The Art of Study
3. President Frost—
4. Mrs. Peck and Mr. Rigby—Songs and Violin
5. Professor Raine—Readings from the Scotch
6. Professor Hunt—Moving Pictures
7. Mr. Livengood—Moonlight Walk
8. Dean Marsh—Things Worth While

EXPENSES

The fee for one-half unit course is \$5.00, for courses aggregating three-fourths of a unit, or a whole unit, \$10, and there can be no rebate in case a student leaves before the completion of the work. (No student may take more than 1 unit's work in the Summer School.)

For further information, or friendly advice, address

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secretary.

Berea, Kentucky.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, June 25.—Mrs. Virginia Flannery and children from Shreveville, O., are visiting the home of her father-in-law, L. J. Flannery. —Rev. Howard Hudson and Marshall Vaughn and wife were visitors at Blue Lick Sunday-school, Sunday evening. After the close of the services, which were rendered most enjoyable and edifying by the remarks made by Secretary Vaughn, they repaired to the home of L. J. Flannery, where was served on the lawn a substantial repast including chicken, ham, bread, butter, pickles, pies, ham, jellies, ice cream, cake, etc.—Cherries and raspberries are bringing 25c. per gallon; June apples, 50c. per peck; frying chickens, 25c. per pound; butter 30c. per pound.—Candidates are very numerous in this section.—The farmers are forfeiting much of their valuable time in listening to their petitions for official positions.—Annie Kimbrell is cultivating a crop of tomatoes with which to defray expenses in Berea's next term of school.—Josephine and Ayleen Mainous are also raising tomatoes and crocheting for the same purpose.

Big Hill

Big Hill, June 25. — Farmers are hustling with their crops. — Willie Hayes and Reo Abrams who have been sick are well again. — Moses Estes is some better. — Uncle Joe Reece is very sick and not expected to live but a short time. — Aunt Sallie Neeley is ill. — Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Chasteen's little son, Henry, has been very sick but is better. — Pryor Lee Hayes of Springfield, Mo., visited his uncle, Philip Hayes, a few days last week. — Miss May Harrison also spent a few days with relatives here. — Dr. and Mrs. Settle from Sand Gap are spending a few days here with relatives. — Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Settle moved here from Hamilton, O., where they have lived for six years.

Kingston

Kingston, June 25. —The Misses Flannery very artistically entertained, Thursday afternoon, twenty of the young ladies to a Rose Tea. A color scheme of pink and white was carried out during the afternoon. Upon the arrival of the guests punch was served, later in the afternoon tea and sandwiches, after which they were led to the dining-room that was lighted with pink and white candles where other refreshments were served. Then the surprise of the function came when Misses Gene Doty and Verna Flannery entered carrying a silver tray bearing the favors, which were small white bells tied with pink ribbon to rose buds upon which was written the announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Laura Ethel Flannery to Mr. George Thomas Tinsley, Saturday, June 23. —The Misses McCord of Winchester are visiting at the home of Seth Todd. — Miss Dianna Lackey is visiting in Lancaster. —Mrs. Sam Lackey has just returned from a visit with her daughter, Miss Alma, at Battle Creek, Mich. — Miss Lydia Young has entered school at the Normal, Richmond. — Miss Gene Doty was the guest of Miss Eubank at Elkins, Saturday and Sunday.

PULASKI COUNTY

Somerset

Somerset, June 22. — The home of J. E. Bash on Central avenue was destroyed by fire Sunday night. — Cecil Saxby and Miss Katherine Grinstead were married Sunday afternoon. — Next Sunday the corner stone for the new Methodist Church will be laid.—Joe N. Gibson received congratulations from District Chairman J. W. Stoll of Lexington for his success in the Liberty Loan campaign and requests him to continue this service. — Captain Dishman was in town for a short time recently.—Mr. and Mrs. Woodson May are spending a little time at Rockcastle Springs. — Next Tuesday and Wednesday the Rev. D. W. Scott will preach at the Christian Church at 8:00 p. m.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Pebworth

Pebworth, June 25.—Miss Mertie Combs, who has been visiting in Proctor for some time, returned home a few days ago.—J. C. Smallwood attended the Masonic Decoration services near Stone Coal Sunday.—Candidates are thick and hand-shaking and back-patting by men who scarcely recognize our existence at other times is the chief order of the day.—Walter Bailey of Long Shoal Branch visited Mr. and Mrs. Al Taylor Saturday.—Miss Dorothy Cornelius gave a birthday party last Tuesday to a large crowd of her friends. Many delightful games were played until a late hour and reluctantly they went home, wishing Dorothy had a birthday twice a year.—The Rev. G. D. Combs filled his appointment at Pleasant

Grove Saturday night and Sunday; two conversions resulted from the meetings.—The Rocky Hill Sunday-school is doing fine; an attendance of over 70 isn't unusual.—Miss Maude Congleton visited her brother, Clayton at Beattyville, Sunday.

Earnestville

Earnestville, June 25.—Rev. Kirk of Pikeville preached at Needmore Friday night, Saturday night and Sunday afternoon; Sunday night he began a meeting at Clifty to last until July 10. Rev. William Marcum of the Booneville circuit will assist him.—The June term of the Circuit Court convened Monday.—John Gallagher of Winchester was the guest of Miss Mallie Moore last Saturday night and Sunday.—Quite a lot of the young folks attended church at Pleasant Grove last Sunday.—Rev. Albert Bowman of Annville filled his regular appointment at New Hope last Saturday and Sunday.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Allston died Thursday, was buried at the Rowland Graveyard Friday.

Scoville

Scoville, June 22.—Misses Ethel and Dorothy Jackson and their brother, Carlo, of Pebworth, were visiting at the home of Rev. T. F. Hale last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Ethel McPherson gave the young folks a social, Saturday night. —Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bonds were visiting at "Uncle" Abraham Rowland's Sunday. — Some of Charlie Peters' relatives of White Oak were visiting him and his family at this place Sunday.—Clayton Rowland of E. K. S. N. was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rowland from Saturday night until Monday.—Miss Fannie Flannery and Alec Dooley returned to their home Saturday from E. K. S. N.—Miss Lucy Mainous returned home last week from Florida. — The Rev. William Marcum will preach at Clifty the fourth Saturday night and Sunday morning in this month. — Hubert Flannery is on the sick list. — Mrs. O. J. Judd of Turin who has been very poorly for some time with tuberculosis was brought to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Flannery, at this place last Sunday afternoon. She is no better.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Disputanta

Disputanta, June 21.—Most everybody is behind with their work here on account of the wet weather but everything is making a very rapid growth.—The candidates were as thick as grasshoppers last week. —Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Thomas of Crooked Creek visited Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Holt Saturday and Sunday.—The social at Sam Robinson's Saturday night was a success with a very large crowd. Everybody seemed to have a good time.—W. H. Thomas is on the sick list at this writing.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, June 25. — Miss Verna Noe of Harlan is the attractive guest of Mrs. E. F. Hedrick. — Mr. and Mrs. Willie Hendon are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl at their home on the 19th inst. — Mrs. Vina Blanton and little daughter, Mollie, of Lyman who have been the guests of Mrs. A. B. Wynn left Friday for Crab Orchard where they will visit a week before returning home. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wynn accompanied them to Crab Orchard.—Mrs. Willie Rogers and two children went to Middlesburg Sunday to visit Dr. Chester Creech and family for a week.—C. S. Roope of Cartersville was run over by an automobile and is in a very serious condition. —A large number from here attended the Masonic Convention at Crab Orchard Springs Saturday, also to hear Bryan in Richmond and Governor Stanley in Lancaster Sunday night. —Miss Eureka McGuire of Richmond is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Anglin, at Lowell. — Mr. and Mrs. W. W. West and Will Marshbanks motored to Lancaster Thursday afternoon. — The Rev. F. M. Tinder, pastor of the Christian Church in Lancaster, spoke in the Fairview church Sunday in behalf of the Red Cross Society.

PERRY COUNTY

Hazard

Hazard, June 21. — Many of her friends were entertained by Miss Anne Lytle in honor of her fifth birthday Thursday afternoon. — Policeman John Horn has been appointed Chief of Police.—Miss Della Baker has accepted a position with the Perry County State Bank here.—The Rev. Mr. McLaughlin was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church Sunday. — Lee Stewart of Hindman was a Hazard visitor recently.

LESLIE COUNTY

Hyden

Hyden, June 21. — Deputy Marshall G. A. Sizemore returned from (Continued on Page Five)

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER

Than Any Other Brand

Summer School, Eight Weeks, Began June 13, Dr. McAllister Dean.